

Great Bargains IN BOOTS AND SHOES!

The Next Sixty Days I will Sell you anything in my Line of BOOTS AND SHOES

AT OR BELOW COST.

Come and examine Goods and Prices at these Great Bargains, You can save Money by buying your spring stock now. Do not wait but come at once with your cash. CASH only buys at such bargains

WADHAM'S SHOE STORE,

SIXTH STREET,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Brainerd Dispatch

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingerson, Editor and Proprietor. F. W. Wieland, Manager.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, ST. LOUIS AND AITKEN COUNTIES, AND THE CITY OF BRAINERD.

POPULATION OF BRAINERD 12,000.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

Wanted at the Cross-Roads.
I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country over which I took my way as bad as country roads in general. Consequently I was walking at great rate, with the collar of my rough coat over my ears, and a comforter tied over my soft hat and under my chin, to keep it on and protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path and caught me by the arm.

"Hallo!" said he. "You're just in time; you are wanted at the cross-roads to-night."

The voice was that of a ruffian. I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman. I stood quite still, and strove to show him by manners that I was able to protect myself.

"What the ducce am I wanted at the cross-roads for?" said I. Un- less I choose it will be a very hard matter to get me there."

But instead of producing a pistol and demanding my money or my life, the man answered in an altered voice.

"Beg pardon I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother and I wanted to frighten him. Bad night sir!"

"Very," said I. "You don't know the time, sir?" he asked.

"It was seven when I left the train at L—," I said.

"Thank ye, sir," said the man. "Good night."

"Good night," said I. If his object had been robbery, probably he had decided from my rough appearance that I was too poor a man to be worth the trouble.

But after all, I thought, probably he spoke the truth. A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt. So I went homeward and soon found myself under shelter and partaking of a warm savory supper.

My mother was there and my brother Ben. Ben was a great, strapping fellow who could beat

any other boy at his age for miles around if it came to wrestling or boxing, and as good humored a boy as ever lived; a boy always to mother and me, though he had exercised his right to vote already in one presidential election. When supper was over, and we had chatted for an hour, we went up stairs together. The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example. But I did not sleep long without a dream—a dream in which I felt a rough grip on my arm, and was aroused by a cry in my ears.

"Wake up! You are wanted at the cross-roads."

It was so real, so palpable, that when I became broad awake I actually believed that some one was in the room; the man who had intended robbery or violence. But when I had arisen and lit my lamp the room was empty, except myself and Ben, who lay snoring on his pillow. I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She was awake. There had been no unusual sound, she was sure.

Only a dream born of my meeting the strange man in the road, I felt, had awoken me. I went to bed and fell asleep again. Again I was awakened by the same words—this time shrieked in my ear by an unearthly voice:

"Wake up! wake up! You are wanted at the cross-roads."

I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's hand as he came over toward my bed.

"What ails you?" he cried.

"Nothing," said I. "Did you hear a voice?"

"Yours," said Ben; your yelling woke me up; you fairly frightened me."

"Ben," said I light a lamp. I heard another voice. There must be some one in the house or outside."

So I again lit the lamp, but we searched in vain.

"Nightmare," said Ben, when I told him story.

"Ben," said I, "What is there at the cross-roads?"

"A house," said Ben. He had lived in the neighborhood a long while, and I not long.

"One little house, beside two oak trees and a fence. An old man lives there—a rich man, and a bit of miser," they say. His

granddaughter keeps house for him."

"Ben," that fellow may have meant harm to them. I may be wanted at the cross-roads."

"Brother," said Ben, "go to sleep. You had a nightmare," and Ben plunged in between the blankets and was snoring again. I also, in ten minutes, slept as soundly as before, but the awaken-

ing very soon came again. I opened my eyes to see a girl standing at the foot of my bed.

A girl in white robes, with golden hair all about her shoulders, who wrung her hands and cried: "Oh, wake up! you are wanted at the cross-roads."

This time I started out of bed, bathed in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf. I had no doubt that I had received supernatural warning.

"Ben!" I cried: "Ben, for the third time I have been told that I am wanted at the cross-roads, and I am going."

And I began to dress myself as speedily as possible, listening a while to the storm raging wilder and wilder than at any other period since its commencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain. At last he also began to huddle on his clothes.

"If you have gone mad I must go with you and take care of you," he said.

"But fancy another man going out in a storm like this to the cross-roads a nightmare caused him to do so, and what would you think of him?"

I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been:

"I am compelled to go—I must go. I dare not refuse, whatever may be thought of me."

In ten minutes we were splashing through the mud and rain along the road. It was perfectly dark. Now and then a blazing red star in the distance told us that a lamp was beaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise we would have been conscious of our proximity to any habitation whatever. At last, nearing the spot where the road from S—crosses the road to P—, we were indeed in as solitary a place as can be imagined.

The house, which abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the cross-roads was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night we were not likely to meet any travelers.

All was quiet as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment Ben broke out in one of his wildest laughs.

"Well," he said "how now! Will you go home now and have another nightmare?"

But hardly had the words escaped his lips when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman voice, plainly coming the interior of the cottage cried:

"Help! help! help!"

"Ben," said I, "we are wanted at the cross-roads," and then, understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window through which a light shone. A muslin curtain draped the panes, through which we saw an awful sight.

An old man lay on the floor, and over him bent ruffian, clutching his throat and holding a pistol to his ear, while another man grasped the shrieking girl by the arm—a girl in floating night-dress—with such golden hair as belonged to the girl of vision. Not a moment was to be wasted. Ben flung his weight against the slender lattice and crashed it in, and we had grappled the ruffians before they knew whence it attack came or how many foes were upon them.

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Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be and he is hereby directed to inform the House whether by any treaty or other act of government, the limits of the reservation of the branch of Chippewas of the Mississippi known as Mille Lacs Indians, now and heretofore occupied by them, have been defined; and whether said Mille Lacs Indians have, since the 20th of March, 1865, done any act violating the provisions in their behalf contained in the treaty ratified at that date between the United States and the Chippewas of the Mississippi and other bands of Chippewas, which provisions are as follows: "Provided, that owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lacs Indians, they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way or manner molest the persons or property of the whites." And that he also inform the house whether any of the lands heretofore recognized as within the limits of the reservation of said Mille Lac band of Indians have been sold or entered; that he be informed to be entered, and if any part of the same has been sold or entered; that he inform the house in what manner, under what right and to what extent said reservation has been permitted to be entered, and whether such entries are legal and valid, and whether bona fide settlements have been made on the lands entered, or had been prior to or at the time of the treaty there-

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The Detroit Record is to have a rival. Mr. Bodeen late of the Morris Tribune having branched out in venture called the Surprise at that place. Detroit is a better place than most towns of its size if it can successfully sustain two good papers.

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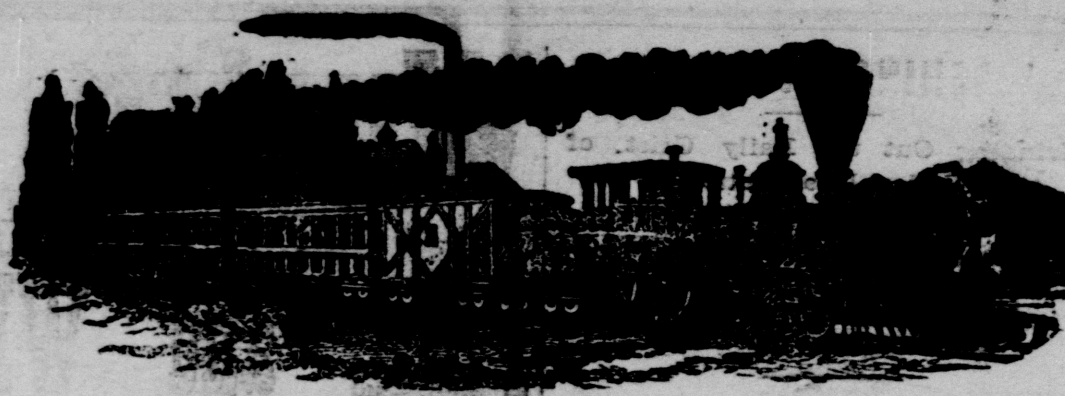
25 ARTISTS COMPRISE THE COMPANY.

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PRICES.

Parquet, and two first rows in		
parquet circle	-	\$1.00
Balance of circle	-	75
GALLERY	-	50
Reserved Seats	75 cents and \$1.00	
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I do not intend to describe the struggle; indeed, I could not if I would. But we were strong men, and inspired by the cries of the helpless old man and the terrified girl, we soon had one of the villains bound and the other lying prostrate on the floor.

Then Ben started for assistance, and before morning both were in jail. Ben admitted, as we shook each other by the hand, that "we were wanted at the cross-roads."

The old man was not a miser, but he had saved some few thousand dollars for his old age, and living more plainly than he needed have done, had given rise to the rumor, and so brought the burglars to the cross-roads in booty.

The girl, a beautiful girl of seventeen, was his granddaughter, and, as no story is acceptable to the lady readers without a flavor of romance, I will tell them she became in after years not my wife but the wife of my darling brother Ben.

The people of Mille Lacs, Sherburne and Isanti counties will meet at Princeton on the 22nd to discuss matters pertaining to a north and south railroad.

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Reserved Seats 75 cents and \$1.00
Reserved Seats now on Sale at Cable's
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Brainerd Dispatch

Judge Wheelock has been appointed and confirmed as postmaster at Owatonna. There has been a bitter fight over the matter for some time.

The Chinese have a curious way of determining the future occupation of a male infant. On the first birthday he is seated in a large sieve, with money scales, a foot-measure, a pair of shears, a brass mirror, a pencil, ink and books, an abacus, and similar articles ranged in a circle around him. The article which he handles first is a sure prophecy of the direction in which his future activities will lie.

Rivers Opening.

The ice in the Yellowstone and Missouri is showing signs of going out. The Tongue river is now open, and so is the Yellowstone, but at points, at the upper portion, between Miles and Billings, the old ice is gorged and new has formed over, welding the whole mass together so that any sudden thaw there would most likely cause some trouble. About Junction City the ice is still strong enough to bear a team, but with a warm Chinook wind would soon yield, and lifting the new volume of ice force it upon the gigantic gorges below. This in turn would be forced down upon the Missouri and rip up the sheet ice some three feet thick and slowly rotting and the whole mass would go down the Missouri overflowing the low land, causing some hastily movements of people and stock toward the friendly bluffs. The center of the channel at Bismarck is now open, and it would only require a little pressure from above to lift the embargo entirely.

BLACK HILLS FREIGHT.

The Northern Pacific has finally been successful in establishing a new route to the Black Hills in order to relieve the merchants of that country from the heavy bondage they have been laboring under for several years past. The new route will be via the Northern Pacific to Dickinson or Medora, and thence by wagon to Deadwood. Yesterday arrangements were perfected whereby the Northern Pacific is enabled to announce a through rate from Chicago to either of the two points on its road above mentioned. These negotiations were first made with the Rock Island, but since their completion have been thrown open to both Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. Yesterday two tariffs were issued, one by the Northern Pacific and Rock Island and the other by the Northern Pacific, the Omaha and Northwestern. The tariffs quote a rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Racine Junction, or Kenosha, to Dickinson or Medora. The rate applies to all freights except explosives and freight classified higher than first-class will be charged accordingly, considering the rate above mentioned as first-class. The local rate over the N. P. on Black Hills freight will be 50 cents per 100 pounds to Dickinson or Medora. What the rate from those points to the Hills will be has not been announced, but it will be sufficiently low to give the Black Hills merchants the desired relief.

During the past fortnight upwards of 500 young doctors have been added to the working ranks of the medical profession by the various colleges in this country. The number seems large but it is probably not over half the whole number of physicians who receive diplomas annually. The increase is not so alarming, however, as the circumstance that no movement is apparent to lengthen the terms of tuition in the schools. In most of these institutions a two-years' course, embracing short, comprehensive and hurried lectures during twenty or thirty weeks, constitute all the training the young doctor has to fit himself for his life work. He can study by himself, and in an office supplement the shortcomings of the schools. But this is criminally insufficient. There is to-day a need of doctors. No community has more than can be well supported, in comparison with the support given members of other professions. One physician to 1,000 people is not too great a proportion, and it will be found that this does not exist as an average throughout the United States. While there is this demand for medical service of the best skilled class, there should be a strict expectation of the highest talent in the graduates from the schools of acknowledged position and rank. The medical schools might well adopt the rigid preliminary examinations required at colleges and universities. In this way the best talent would be sifted out from the unfitted, and the grade of men sent forth to work on life and limb would be more and more worthy of prompt confidence as the classes are set out from year to year.

AFFLICTED CATTLE.

The Kansas Disease Said Not To Be the Foot-and-Mouth.

Ravaged Among the Cattle in Missouri—Seven Hundred Exposed in One County—The Plague in Illinois.

OSWEGO FALLS, Kan., March 17.—The quarantine committee have ordered the killing and burning of seven head out of the Owl Creek herd.

Dr. Trumbower has returned from Eldorado, and reports no signs there, but found cows suffering from milk leg. A case is reported near Hall's Summit, Coffey county, and the sub-committee, with Dr. Trumbower, have gone there to investigate. Two Denver surgeons are here experimenting with cures. The editors of The Toronto Topic, Yates Center News, and Burlington Independent, of whom have been sent the infected herd, pronounce it not foot-and-mouth disease at all.

The secretary of the quarantine committee has been instructed to correspond with the different divisions of the department of the roads near here and ask them to require a health bill from the committee before receiving cattle for shipment. Quarantine is rigidly enforced, and there is no danger that the disease will spread from any herd now known to be infected. With the destruction of these five herds and a thorough disinfection of the premises, all danger is over.

St. Louis, March 17.—A special from Kirksville, Mo., says: "Your correspondent, by company with C. Campbell, visited three herds of cattle in this county affected with a foot-and-mouth disease very similar to the dreaded plague. The first herd, five miles south of Kirksville, was the first visited. He had ten head sick and half a dozen more were about to take it. The second herd was five miles from the first. It had ten head sick and half a dozen more were about to take it. The third herd was five miles from the second. It had ten head sick and half a dozen more were about to take it. In a few weeks others began limping and got worse until they died."

Four correspondents saw three of his cows. One had lost both hind feet, and two others had lost one hind foot. On examination it was found that three had blisters on their lips and the sides of the tongue. Those in the first stage of the disease were suffering with the "mouth and nose" of the kidneys. Then they would begin walking on their hocks and the new claws, while further on in the disease the head would be swollen, the eyes would be swollen, and the toes would then drop off, and in several cases the entire foot had rotted off. Those that died were a mass of putrid flesh, and could hardly be dragged away.

All the cattle affected in this county are within a radius of four miles, but in that limit over 700 cattle have been exposed. The owners said not one of the cattle in this disease had improved, but they had all grown worse from the time they took the disease.

A meeting of the farmers in the neighborhood was held and resolutions were passed looking toward the quarantine of the disease. It was found that the disease was possible keep the disease within its present limit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 17.—The governor received a dispatch from Professor Morrow, of Chicago, dated at Effingham, Ill., stating that he had made an examination of the cattle supposed to be infected with disease, and found no symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease, but a case of contagious fever. The governor also received an official dispatch from Dr. Paanan, state veterinarian, at Effingham, to the effect that the cattle in Effingham county are entirely free from contagious foot-and-mouth disease. The doctor states that he will report fully by mail.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 17.—Henry Watterson has sent the following special to his paper: "Mr. Morrison is not in command of a body of flying artillery or a squad of cavalry, great as his national party's interests, involving even more than the presidency, are intrusted to his keeping. I risk nothing in predicting that at no distant day he will be a Democratic candidate for the presidency. He is a man of the right direction and puts it on the right track. So let the Democratic rank and file be not despondent. There's good times coming, boys, wait a little longer."

"Mr. Morrison may be a trifle slow, but he's sure and tough, and he'll get there. The pace will be lively enough, never fear, nor will it be very long delayed. It is the money, believe me, that will make the reason to tremble in their boots. They are dismayed by the preparation and disposition of the forces which they will presently have to encounter, and are whistling mainly to keep their courage up."

THE TOMB OF FIRE.

Horrible Disaster by Fire—Damp in a Virginia Coal Pit.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 14.—A few minutes past midnight Thursday morning the little village grouped around the mines at Pocahontas, Tazewell county, was aroused by a terrific explosion, which shook every foundation and scattered the sleeping families of the 120 miners constituting the night force working underground.

A telegram from Pocahontas is as follows: "The night relief went into the mine at 11 o'clock. At 11:15, about 11:15, a little after midnight the town was startled from its sleep by a report that sounded like the rumbling of an earthquake followed by a clap of thunder. Soon a messenger came from the mine, three quarters of a mile away, with information that the superintendent had there been a terrible explosion there. The superintendent and others went to the mine at once, and the scene there were indescribable.

Such a perfect scene of destruction is hard to picture. The passages in the mine have been entirely destroyed, and the entire level will have to be excavated to get to some of the chambers. The fact that the mine is on fire makes the operation of rescuing all the more difficult. If possible what is left of it will be flooded as the quickest way of extinguishing the flames, which, if not interrupted, will consume the last vestige of the buried unfortunate.

Later dispatches received by the United Press from Pocahontas state that the gloom cast over the village by the mine catastrophe increases rather than diminishes as the results of the explosion become known. The work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunate miners is progressing as fast as possible under the circumstances. Superintendent Lathrop and a rescuing party of experienced miners from Chesterfield county are now working, and have succeeded in recovering the remains of a number of dead. Nearly all the bodies are mangled, some beyond recognition. Many of the bodies are separated from the heads, necessitating the removal of the corpses in pieces. The wives and children of the many victims are at the scene of the disaster, and their grief heartrending.

WOMAN, Germans and negroes, most of whom are unmarried, only about twenty-five of them having families dependent on them for support.

As the mines will be closed for weeks the party of experienced miners from the Chesterfield coal mines in Chesterfield county, Va., Col. Hood, a mining engineer, who went up to Pocahontas to render such assistance as they could, will return to Chesterfield, as nothing can be done at present. It is being feared that further explosion will occur, and that the station around the entrances of the mines.

BOGUS SILVER CERTIFICATES

Counterfeiters Believed To Be Getting Ready To Utter Them.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—The secret service division of the treasury department reports that it believes that certain counterfeiters are conceiving measures simultaneously to pass upon the public, especially in the cities of the south and west, counterfeit \$20 silver certificates. A sample of the same has just been received at the office of the secret service division. The issue is a series of 1880, James Gilliam, treasurer of the United States. The paper is thick, green, stiff, and the note is one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. There is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper as in the genuine. The serial "silver certificate" appears in the parallel lines in the upper border on the face and not in the panel to the left. In the counterfeit the letters "A" and "F" in the words "certificates" are engraved wrong side up. In the counterfeit there are no periods dividing the initials in B. K. Bruce. On the lower left corner the check-letter "A" is without the accompanying number, and in the name of Gilliam only the first "F" is dotted. On the back of the note the word "taxes" is plainly spelt, "taxes," and the word "enlarged" is spelt "enlarged." The color of the seal is brick red; it should be verging on brown. The foregoing are the salient points, and if carefully noted will, for the present, protect the public. While the note should not deceive careful handlers of money, especially when the geometrical work is examined, yet among the hurried and careless, because of its fair appearance, it might work great damage.

AT GRAMERCY PARK.

A Southern Editor Finds Tilden a Vigorous and Robust Statesman.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The editor of The Atlanta Constitution, following the example of another eminent editor, has made a pilgrimage to Gramercy park. He went there to see whether Mr. Tilden's health is as bad as reported and to learn that gentleman's views on the nomination of the "old ticket." After stating that he expected to be taken to the bedside of an invalid, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who is a native of Georgia, and a Democrat, said: "I am surprised, then, on hearing of his health, to see as I turned Mr. Tilden himself advancing toward me. True, his step was not characterized with the easy movement of one in the prime of life. Nor, on the other hand, did he strike me as being more feeble than he expected of one who had turned his three score years and ten. His eyes were clear and steady, his brain, were far more clear and steady than those of nine-tenths of the men who have as yet but turned their sixties."

I touched politics incidentally, and told him of the strong sentiment in the south for his re-nomination. It was almost humorous as he leaned to me and smiling said: "We are all against the 'old ticket' in this house."

Teaching the matter of available men for the campaign of this year Mr. Tilden said that Hooley, Payne and Randall were all great men, characterizing the latter as "an admirable man," who would make a splendid choice. He said that Hooley and Arthur would be the Republican choices.

"What, governor, do you think will or should be the leading issue of the Democratic campaign?" he replied. "Reform should be the issue. After a lifetime of twenty years the people will stand by it. The party has its salvation in its own hands if it but takes advantage of it."

"And if you are considered to be the one to save it, you could not resist its call?"

"I should have. I have served it faithfully until I am now unable to undergo the campaign, which, even if I elected, I should have to make. It can be done without me. I could not stand the physical effort. I would not disappoint my party. My name must not be considered."

WATTERSON EXPLAINS IT.

He Tells the Senate Committee His Views of Some Copyright.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Henry Watterson appeared before the joint committee on the library and made an argument in support of the newspaper copyright bill. In answer to an inquiry by members of the committee, Mr. Watterson said the misapprehension with regard to the scope of the bill had grown out of the fact that the original draft provided for exclusiveness in published matter for a period of forty-eight hours, which time was subsequently reduced to twenty-four hours. Both forms were impracticable and unnecessary, Mr. Watterson said, and presented a bill granting copyright for eight hours, which was all that was sought by the promoters of the measure. Its object was simply to prevent the pirating of news and its concurrent publication. He illustrated the purpose of the bill and the evil it was designed to correct by numerous examples. He said it did not act as a bar to reproduction by afternoon newspapers of the matter which appeared in the morning papers, and could not in the remotest degree affect what is known as the "country press."

It simply provides that from the hour of going to press a newspaper or an association of newspapers shall have the exclusive right to the use and profit of the matter they have bought and paid for. For instance, if a newspaper goes to press at 3 o'clock the eight-hour term expires at 11. This makes no bar to the publication of news from morning papers by afternoon papers. Suppose, for instance, I publish a paper in New York and I engage a Kinglake and send him to the South Sea. He, by enterprise, great outlay and good fortune, succeeds in furnishing me a page of matter describing a great battle in that country. That is a skilled battle—that is a forecast. I publish this matter at 3 o'clock in the morning and a newspaper right alongside me published at 11 o'clock, in the present absence of any law, pay for the simple cost of type-setting, defeat my enterprise.

Some Sweet Things in Explosives.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A dynamite who is to sail for Liverpool Saturday, exhibited the latest dynamite machine. One was fashioned like a cigar, and was small enough to be carried in the vest pocket, while the other was a brass thing not unlike a fan.

"This," said the Fenian, "is our new Australian bomb, chiefly intended for resisting attack by squads of police or soldiers, for hurling down into court-yards or inclosures when filled with men, and would be useful in panned assembly-rooms or the parliament houses. It is a cylinder, five inches long with a fuse, and in the head, or core, is placed this"—taking out a porcelain tube with a plunger in its base. "This hollow is filled with quicksilver, to give weight and direction in throwing. The explosion will destroy life within ten feet. The material used is 'handyheavy,' a concentrated panacea. This," taking the fan-like thing in his hand, "provides, by the wearing away, through corrosive action, of a measured diaphragm, for the coming together of another acid and a fulminate in contact with nitro-glycerine. When the diaphragm gets worn through the explosion must take place. This thing is not the bomb or torpedo, it is only the exploder. When wanted for use a turn can be given to the plunger, and the diaphragm to retard or hasten the explosion, which can, as regards time, be regulated to a tenth of a minute. The bomb or torpedo is, in sight, unsuspected, perhaps, in a trunk, carpet-bag, or box, packed as usual machinery, or doing duty as a barrel of soda."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grinding Out the Daily Grind of National Legislation.

The Legal Tenders—Gen. Platon—Pensioning the Survivors of the Mexican War—Cade's Hazing—Notes and Items.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—In the senate, yesterday, a memorial from the territorial court of New Mexico in regard to assumption of power by the clerk, and a resolution was adopted that the matter be investigated by the committee on the judiciary. Bills were passed for the construction of public buildings in twelve southern and western cities, and authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the academy at Springfield, Ills. A resolution was adopted that the committee on naval affairs inquire into the expediency of equipping a foundry for the manufacture of modern artillery of the largest calibre. Bills were passed for the construction of public buildings in twelve southern and western cities, and authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the academy at Springfield, Ills. A resolution was adopted that the committee on naval affairs inquire into the expediency of equipping a foundry for the manufacture of modern artillery of the largest calibre.

The house of representatives passed the bill pensioning survivors of the Mexican war, the vote being 227 to 46. Randall reported back a letter from the secretary of the treasury, stating that the claims for relation to tobacco can be paid in three months. A resolution was adopted that the committee on naval affairs make an investigation of the charges brought in connection with the Jeanette Arctic expedition. It was resolved that the committee on banking and currency look into the alleged misconduct of federal officials in the collapse of the Pacific National bank of Boston. Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, Ohio, and Fort Worth, Texas, to prevent the importation of lazzaroni and beggars, and to liquidate the war debt by the issue of \$1,300,000,000 in greenbacks.

The United States supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender act, and decided that notes re-issued are a legal tender.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill, with an amendment providing that any member of the academy dismissed for having shall not be reappointed. A bill was favorably reported to relieve members of the Pitt John Porter court-martial from their oath of secrecy and a memorial was presented from a Grand Army post of Kansas protesting against Porter's reinstatement. Sherman introduced a bill granting to newspapers or press associations a copyright on their news for eight hours. Cockrell reported adversely on a bill to lend tents for the soldiers' reunion at Chicago, as none were on hand. A bill was passed to punish the counterfeiting of securities of foreign governments. The bill was adopted, providing the attorney general to report the awards for damages caused by the erection of dams on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with other information on the same subject.

In the house of representatives, bills were reported to amend the Chinese immigration act, to prevent the adulteration of teas, and to permanently improve the Erie canal for four miles in the town of the whole. The naval appropriation bill, it was agreed that the staff corps shall after July be largely reduced by retirements.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—The senate passed a bill to extend the limit of the Washington park. The judiciary committee made a favorable report on the bill providing for the collection of marriage and divorce statistics. A bill was introduced for a public building at Jackson, Miss. An sailing bill was passed to authorize the postmaster general to lease buildings for postoffices of the first, second, and third classes for ten years, at reasonable rates.

The house of representatives adopted a resolution granting Transquillo Luna as delegate from New Mexico and admitting F. A. McGowan, who was promptly sworn in. An all-day session was made on the resolution for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi and by the cyclone in North Carolina, but a favorable report was handed in on a resolution requesting the secretary of war to inform the house whenever relief is needed along the Mississippi. Prolonged debate on the naval appropriation bill was relieved by the antics of Belford, of Colorado.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—In the senate, Logan secured the passage of a bill to refund \$10 to Frail & Duverne, of Chicago. Cockrell presented a memorial from the United Labor party of St. Louis, praying that the wholesale immigration of European mechanics be restricted. A memorial from the senate of New Jersey opposing the Morrison tariff bill was presented by Russell. Bills were passed to appropriate \$200,000 to Col. Albert H. Emery for inventing a machine for testing iron and steel; to provide for a system of coroners in places outside the territory of the United States; and to appropriate \$5,000 for improvements of the Mississippi delta. In executive session it was agreed to reconsider the vote on the Mexican treaty, and that document will be taken up for discussion next Monday.

In the house the naval appropriation bill was discussed its passage, which took place by a vote of 250 to 1, the latter being White of Kentucky.

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Thus we hope to meet with no discour-

the capacity of the horse power, which is the capacity of the engine, and easily convertible. In this we mean to say and can prove by figures, that the above capacity can be placed in constant use, day and night, winter and summer, and we are not only too willing to prove our figures by actual measurement in the presence of our friends, but we are also willing to commence by putting in a large roller-milling mill, also a large saw mill, as well as other manufacturing machinery. There are above this town and on the Shell river and its tributaries over 300,000 bushels of pine, and we shall soon pass through this timber. We shall soon see whether or not it will pass through in its raw state for it costs less to manufacture at home than abroad. This point is what the pine ring at Mottley is fighting our interests for.

There is also here the west and north-west for many miles around, a large tract of land, and naturally productive agricultural

Front Street, - - - Brainerd
J. G. HUBER, Manager.

country, most of which is prairie, and its productivity is unequalled within the borders of the United States. The entire county of Hubbard, Northern and eastern Wadena, the west half of Becker and northwestern Cass counties. I wish your people to stop and think for a moment the vastness of the territory that we have, and how comparatively new, but nevertheless has at the present time no small amount of improvements.

All our produce which is now shipped by rail to Motley, could be and would be shipped through this water channel, because it could be done cheaper than by rail. This will not only secure us connection with better market, but will also enable us to furnish the future and furnish Brainerd with flour and bread stuffs at reduced rates, and secure to them the rehandling of all our agricultural products and our manufactured goods. It is raw state never touches Brainerd soil.

We anxiously await railroad connections with your town, but realize that to be a future consideration of indefinite time. It is a great price of sufficient cheap transportation to your town, and that now.

There is as yet, no real understanding as to the manner in which the scheme will be carried out. It is our **proposi-** **tion** to term a stock company sufficient to fully equip the boat and make the trial trip as soon as spring opens up favorably and if consistent, place a second boat in the river of sufficient capacity, to not only take away our products, but carry much passenger travel and bring to us by cheap trans-

Telephone Connections

portation of our merchandise and the carrying of our own vessels. They will give the merchants and business men of Brainerd a chance to secure nearly all our whole trade instead of compelling us to depend on getting supplies from our own vessels.

Merchants and business men of Brainerd, what do you say? Are you willing to assist us and yourselves and gain for yourselves and your town the incalculable advantage of successful river navigation?

One thing is absolutely certain; the project is perfectly feasible. Indeed, the difficulties of far greater magnitude have been overcome in the past.

I would simply say that there have been steamers run up from the Mississippi river to within a very few miles of this town. This we prove by some of our oldest settlers, who say that they were much larger than the one we propose to build now.

I should be pleased with a report from your business men at an early day. I remain very respectfully,

JAMES BILLINGS,

For Sale,

Best house, one Cedar skiff and two Duck boats, each at

1884 1884

From the finest looms in the world, including the latest and most attractive novelties, several lines of which are confined to our house exclusively.

2-w. M. H. BRYAN.

Notice.

Persons holding county orders numbers 548, 2789, 2790, 2792, 2796, 2794, 2788, 541, 559, 2801, 557, 123, 561, 2800, 2797, 2805, 2323, 2335, 2836, 2339, 558 will please present same for payment as no interest will be paid after this date.

March 6 1883. N. McFadden, Co. Treas.

Exclamation on Sixth Street.

There has been more excitement on Sixth Street this week than often occurs, and it is not on account of the opening of the Roller Rink; but because something new—entirely new—to the Brain

OVERLOADING :

port publications attracted the attention of the passers. The center of the attraction is at the store of Leopold the "Boss." Alluding to their exhibition of clothing, Brainerdies can scarcely comprehend the great importance of this departure, but if they happen to be clothing buyers they are certain to discover the immense advantage this firm are enabled to offer them, in that they have saved at least 50 per cent. on their purchase, which is positively the case. One thing is worth remembering in this connection and that is that Leopold has the largest stock at the very lowest prices in clothing and furnishing goods, and also Merchant Tailoring.

THE WORLD "WILLY" PAGE.

IF YOU WANT TO

Brainerd, Minn., Frank Hart, of Brainerd, Minn.,
D. H. FUEMANN, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN.

March 12, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on April 22, 1884, viz: Lydia A. Conant of Crow Wing

Paper or Kalsomine Your House.

city. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit: John W. Emerson, B. B. Gleson, Allen J. McDonald and Jacob Irely, P. O. of all at Brainerd, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing, ss.
City of Brainerd.

The State of Minnesota to G. H. Stratton, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, on the 15th day of April 1884, at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, at my office in the city of Brainerd in said county, to answer to the complaint in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time so specified, you shall be taken for granted against you upon the evidence adduced by said Plaintiff, R. Walker for such sum as he shall show to be justly due.

Given under my hand and the seal of Justice of March 28th 1884.

J. B. DORLANDS, Police Justice.

PLAINTIFF'S DULY
Sworn.

Stratton & Dorland,
Brainerd, Minn.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing, ss.
City of Brainerd.

The State of Minnesota to A. J. Jolce, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 4th day of April 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in said county, to answer to the complaint in a civil action, to

answer to J. D. Cheney in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said J. D. Cheney for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 5th day of March 1884.

J. B. DOUGLAS, Police Justice.

SLEEPER & DONALDSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Brainerd, Minn.

Metzger Bros

STOCK OF

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY,

Opera Classes.

Opera Classes for Rent.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

Work of Our National Solons at Washington City.

The Tariff Question—Gen. Pleasanton—Fitz John Porter—Post-office Appropriation—Notes and Items.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10.—In the Senate, two resolutions were introduced for a constitutional amendment to make gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts. A bill was reported for the sale of the Cherokee Indian reservation in Kansas, and a measure was introduced to dispose of the Chickasaw reservation in the same state. Three hours were spent in debate on the Mexican treaty, in secret session, and there is every probability of speedy action on the document.

In the house of representatives, bills were introduced to incorporate the Yellow Pine Park and the Snake Falls and Cedar of Alene roads, and to grant the right of way through Indian territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, the St. Louis & Baxter Springs, and the St. Joseph & Grande roads. Two constitutional amendments were proposed, giving congress the power to make any gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, and to introduce granting copyright to newspapers. A message was received from the president transmitting documents from the secretary of state relative to the resolution on the death of Herr Lasker. Hancock offered a resolution expressing surprise and regret that the chairman of Germany should return a friendly and respectful communication, and referring to the assassination of the emperor.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 11.—The Senate bill presented a memorial from the legislature of Iowa asking the passage of a law to regulate fares and freights by railroad. A favorable report was made on the bill to ratify the agreement with the Shoshones and Bannocks for the sale of a portion of their lands. A bill was passed appropriating \$1,700,000 to the Oregon, \$5,400 for property destroyed by the Modocs. Bills were introduced to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars for two years, for public building at Sacramento, to improve low water navigation on the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Cairo. In executive session the Mexican treaty was taken up.

In the house of representatives, majority and minority reports were made on the Morrison tariff bill. An act to place the name of George W. Getty on the retired list as major general was favorably reported, as also a measure for the sale of the Chickasaw reservation in Kansas. An adverse report was handed in on the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis to Nashville. A favorable report was made on the bill on the postoffice appropriation bill degenerated into the line of argument common at ward meetings.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced for a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the president at six years, and making him ineligible for re-election. Bills were introduced to establish forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and for the erection of a public building at Boulder, Colo. Favorable reports were made on the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio road to Fort Monroe, and to authorize the return of private boxes deposited in the treasury vaults. A bill was passed appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

The house of representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, struck out the limiting the salaries of postmasters to \$4,000, and rejected an amendment increasing the item for clerks by \$125,000. At the time of adjournment a proposition was made to increase by \$400,000 the appropriation for carriers.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 13.—In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was passed by 35 to 35. A joint resolution was submitted appropriating \$25,000 for the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Kansas. A bill was introduced for a public building at Akron, Ohio. A favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of Dakota.

The house of representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, adopted an amendment increasing the amount for the free-delivery service to \$4,000,000. The committee on public lands was directed to report whether the grant to the Lake Superior & Fort Snelling Land Canal company is liable for forfeitures.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 14.—In the Senate, Plumb called up the joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, in co-operation with the authorities of Kansas. Sherman stated that the people of Illinois and other states were becoming alarmed, and argued that the appropriation should not be confined to Kansas. Cullum thought \$25,000 was inadequate, and at once, Sherman said the question was a national one, and he favored action by the general government. Cleveland defended the measure as constitutional, and Macey argued that citizens of states could not be deprived of their property without due process of law. The bill was passed.

The house of representatives, in committee of the whole, discussed for hours the bill granting a pension of \$2,500 per year to the sole surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, the objection being that the president would establish a pension list, and finally struck out the enactment clause, by a vote of 129 to 60. The speaker presented a communication from the secretary of war, asking the appropriation of \$220,000 for the erection in San Francisco of additional buildings for the military headquarters. An evening session was held for the consideration of public bills.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—In the house the morning hour was dispensed with, and the house went into committee of the whole. Blount in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill, and worked at it all day. An attempt to strike out the provision that land grant railways shall carry mails for 30 per cent. of the price allowed other roads was defeated, but a substitute was adopted including the Union Pacific system and declaring that no right now existing in favor of the United States shall be impaired by the present legislation. A bill was introduced for the appropriation for the star-route service, but without action the committee rose, and after placing on the calendar a bill for the relief of the lands granted in California, to Portland, Ore., the house adjourned.

The Indian chief Sitting Bull, visiting St. Paul with agent McLaughlin, expressed surprise at seeing so many houses on top of each other.

Look Out For Dynamite. WASHINGTON CITY, March 13.—Attorney General Brewster, by direction of the president, has sent a circular letter to all United States marshals and district attorneys, calling their attention to the report that "certain persons are aiding in the perpetration of heinous crimes by the use of dynamite and other explosives dangerous in the highest degree to life and property." No proof, the letter states, has been adduced that the president can believe its truth. The honor of the nation, however, requires that it should not be open to the imputation, unfounded though it may be, of the slightest appearance of tolerating such crimes, whether by commission against our people or those of other countries. The attention of these officers is therefore called to those sections of the revised statutes which regulate the shipment of explosives and the punishment of those who violate these laws, and they are instructed to be diligent in their efforts to prevent the offenses described, and to detect and prosecute those who have or may commit them.

The Crops. CHICAGO, March 13.—Tribune has reports from various points in this state, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Kansas which indicate that the winter wheat crop is in good average condition. The recent seasonally, but this week has affected it detrimentally, but, generally speaking, the wheat farmers throughout the states are hopeful.

Enig, Pa., March 13.—Great excitement prevails at the point of the line between the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad and the Pennsylvania companies on one side and the Sharpsville railroad on the other. The latter, in order to compel the former to give them a certain patronage, refused to allow a certain crossing. The Pennsylvania people laid a track and a struggle ensued, the Sharpsville railroad was slightly injured. The sheriff of Mercer county now has possession and both parties are held off pending an injunction.

Our Strained Relations With Germany. LONDON, March 13.—The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent describes the reports which have been received from Germany, and states that the German government has been very much annoyed by the attitude of the United States.

The Children of the Desert. ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Additional particulars of Gen. Graham's defeat of Osman Digma have been received. The soldiers, who fought with the United States army, are housed upon the Second big-league square, causing the Sixty-fifth regiment to waver and fall back upon the confusion, throwing them into confusion.

It has transpired that the demoralization of the Sixty-fifth regiment was checked by a few scores of marines and Highlanders, who refused to back, firing steadily. The confidence which these men inspired materially assisted in restoring order.

CAIRO, March 13.—Gen. Gresham telegraphed to the secretary of war, as he said in his recent engagement. The English loss was five officers and 105 men killed, and eight officers and 103 men wounded. The English lost 10,000 or 12,000 men, and the natives states that just before the battle Osman Digma went to a holy spot twenty miles away from the scene of the conflict to pray.

London, March 13.—The British troops will probably proceed to open the road to Berber. Friendly sheiks who have been in consultation with the English declare that the security of the trade routes without English help. Admiral Hewitt has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of Osman Digma. It is said that hostile sheiks, disaffected with Osman Digma because of his recent reverses, are debating the question of denouncing him as a false pretender. Another battle between Osman Digma and Gen. Graham is looked for.

The Week's Failures. NEW YORK, March 14.—The week's business failures throughout the country, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were as follows: For the United States, 174; for Canada, 42; for the provinces, 42; total, 258, as compared with 272 during last week. The decrease in principle is in the western, middle and New England states.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF. Tuesday, March 11. Marshal Field, of Chicago, has taken out a permit to erect an eleven-story structure in that city.

Gen. Grant held a reception in his parlor at the hotel at Westport, Mo. His arrival was honored by the firing of a national salute.

A snowslide half a mile wide in the Little Cottonwood, Friday, swept away the works of the new Emma mine and killed twelve persons.

A great assemblage at Tresville witnessed the driving of the last spike in the Mexican Central railroad, making a continuous line from the capital to the Rio Grande.

Gen. Berdan, the American who has so long supplied guns to foreign powers, has invented a new gun, he asserts, surpasses all others in its rapid destructive powers.

Wednesday, March 12. Willard's portrait of Wendell Phillips will be presented to Harvard college by Joseph Cook.

The treaty of peace between Chili and Peru has been ratified by the Peruvian constituent assembly.

Several fashionable churches in the east are considering the propriety of charging admission the same as the west.

The British training-ship Wasp has rescued 50,400 children from poverty and degradation and trained them for the sea.

Twenty-seven clearing-houses report \$1,159,078, 93¢ clearances the past week, showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$1,676,000.

Active preparations are being made at Dodge City, Kan., for the convention of the Western Kansas Stock-Growers' association, beginning April 2. The association owns \$5,000,000 worth of cattle, and leading cattle-men throughout the union will attend the gathering.

At the kennel club exhibition in New Haven, 400 dogs are shown, three of them being valued at \$50,000 each.

Sitting Bull is being taken to Minneapolis by Maj. McLaughlin to see something of life among the whites.

There were twelve victims of the recent avalanche at Woodstock, Colo., the bodies of ten of whom have been recovered. Fred Douglass, although a constant attendant on the woman suffrage convention in Washington, was quietly ignored on account of his recent marriage, notwithstanding his bride was always prominent in the cause.

Friday, March 14. Ex-Senator Simon Cameron celebrated in Florida his 85th birthday.

The deficit in the indirect taxes in France for January and February amount to 11,300,000 francs.

The Massachusetts house, by a vote of 144 to 50, defeated the bill to extend municipal suffrage to women.

Monday, March 17. Lieut. Harbor, of Jeannette fame, is visiting Mrs. Garfield in Cleveland. Mr. Dana, of The New York Sun, will start for the City of Mexico on the 19th inst.

Estimates place the cattle drive from Texas the coming season in excess of 300,000 head.

Children employed in the lace-making schools in Belgium work twelve hours, and sometimes earn 6 cents per day.

France of all European countries has the largest percentage of doctors to the population, 35.85 to every 100 inhabitants; Switzerland, with 22.35, stands second; Germany third, with 20.09; Denmark fourth, with 15.45; England fifth, with 8.83.

Minister James Russell Lowell would not accept the rectory of St. Andrew's, and so the university, which is bound to give him something, is about to confer upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., which he has already received from Harvard.

The Sultan has agreed to grant a franchise with the United States and Canada syndicate, recently organized in London, which proposes to cut a deep-water canal from the sea of Thibet to the Gulf of Alaska by the St. John valley and the Red Sea. The canal, if constructed, will be a formidable rival of the Suez-Leopold waterway. The difficulties in the way, however, are formidable. The cost would be enormous.

One of the eight original portraits of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, has been forwarded from Salem, N. C., in a good state of preservation.

The first through train from the City of Mexico left on the 15th inst., bearing J. C. Canest and General Manager Robinson in their private coaches. Limited traffic will commence next month, and express trains with Pullman cars will be started May 1.

A New York dispatch states that Henry Villard, ex-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, has very recently made a big haul in Oregon real estate, having purchased a tract of land at Portland for \$45,000 and disposed of one-seventh of it for \$29,000.

Tiller, the St. Louis express robber, made an unsuccessful attempt to get away by way of the fire escape. He succeeded in making his way to the ladies' ordinary of the Lutzel hotel, where he was held, under the bed, but was captured by an officer and lodged in prison.

The fact is just becoming known through the northwest that three local railways now in process of construction are to form an air-line route for the Burlington between Chicago and St. Louis and St. Paul. The right of way has been obtained for the whole distance except at Prairie du Chien and vicinity.

Bismarck on the Lasker Incident. LONDON, March 14.—A Berlin dispatch says that in the course of his speech concerning the Lasker resolution, Prince Bismarck excitedly asked: "Am I to be the postman of my enemy?" He added that Dr. Lasker, the Progressive leader, during the late, has defended the action of the house of representatives, might propose that the reichstag thank that body. The prince, says the correspondent, seemed but the shadow of his former self. He was greatly excited, and his varying expression betrayed pain, sorrow and anger. The Times editorially declares that Bismarck's reasoning in respect to the Lasker matter is irretrievable, though his action is ungraceful.

The Mexican Treaty. WASHINGTON CITY, March 12.—The action of the Senate in ratifying with but one vote to spare the Mexican treaty makes it certain that the experiment of reciprocity with what is frequently called "the sister republic" is to be tried on a small scale and for a short time. Members of the house insisted on the right of their body to have something to say about a treaty which affected the revenue, but the treaty itself the house has no intention of interfering with. The Mexican Senate is anxious to ratify the treaty more for political than economic reasons.

Secession in Canada. TORONTO, March 13.—Manitoba having threatened secession from Canada, for the usurpation of the provincial railway, and other rights by the Dominion, the government of Ontario seems inclined to follow suit. In the Ontario legislature, Hon. William Parry, commissioner of crown lands of Ontario, said that the province has constructed something like 2,000 miles of railway at a cost of about \$14,000,000, and now the Dominion government contends that it has the right to seize and control those roads.

The Carpenter Trial. PERRIN, Ill., March 13.—The Carpenter trial the presentation has not strengthened its case so far, and the defense is jubilant. The witnesses put on the stand to prove that Carpenter and Zura Burns were not together in a house on the night of the murder were unable to say that they identified the parties, and their testimony was weakened by the cross-examination. Remond, the last witness, has developed, and the outlook now as though an acquittal would end it.

Anarchists Arrested. VIENNA, March 13.—Thirty-six anarchists, including two editors, have been arrested by the police. The police are looking for a man named Bismarck, who is supposed to have powerful bonds in his possession. Altogether 700 persons arrested as Socialists have thus far been expelled from Vienna.

THE MARKETS. CHICAGO, March 13. Rodiger & McIntyre's circular of the evening gives the following prices on the board of trade: Wheat—May opened 95½¢, closed 96½¢; June opened 95½¢, closed 96½¢; July, opened 95½¢, closed 96½¢; Corn—May, opened 57½¢, closed 57½¢; June, opened 57½¢, closed 57½¢; July, opened 57½¢, closed 57½¢; Pork—May, opened 13½¢, closed 13½¢; June, opened 13½¢, closed 13½¢; Lard—May, opened 10½¢, closed 10½¢; July, opened 10½¢, closed 10½¢.

Live Stock—The Union stock yards report the following range of prices: Hogs—Quality poor; market fairly active; good to choice lots firm at advance, and all sold; inferior lots and unchanged, \$5.00 to 7.00; heavy packing, and shipping lots, \$4.00 to 5.00; Market rather quiet; values unchanged; common to fancy steers, \$5.00 to 6.00; bulk at \$5.00 to 6.00; butchers' stock at \$5.00 to 6.00; calves, \$3.00 to 4.00; stock in excessive supply and weak.

Produce: Butter—Firm; fine creamery, 35¢; Country dairy, 30¢; fair to choice, 25¢ to 30¢; Eggs—Scarcely and higher; fresh, laid, 22¢; the advance will probably be only temporary. Potatoes—No. 1, 10¢; choice early and Burbank, 35¢ to 40¢; fair do, 30¢.

New York. NEW YORK, March 13. Wheat—Advanced ½¢ to ¾¢ at the opening; later ruled 1½¢ to 2¢; nominal; Government trade dull; No. 1 white, nominal; No. 2 red April, 1.00¢ to 1.01¢; May, 1.11¢ to 1.12¢; June, 1.10¢ to 1.11¢; July, 1.09¢ to 1.10¢; Wheat—Change; moderate trading; future, 61½¢ to 62½¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 31¢ to 32¢; Provision—Market quiet; Pork quiet; spot, 17.50¢ to 17.75¢; Lard a trifle better; quiet; rendered, 49.50¢.

St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, March 13. Wheat—Lower and slow; No. 2 red, 1.10¢ to 1.11¢; No. 1 white, 1.00¢ to 1.01¢; May, 1.09¢ to 1.10¢; June, 1.08¢ to 1.09¢; Corn—Lower and slow; No. 2, 57½¢ to 58½¢; July, 57½¢ to 58½¢; Pork—Firm; spot, 13½¢ to 13.75¢; Lard—Firm; spot, 10½¢ to 10.75¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 31¢ to 32¢; Provision—Market quiet; Pork quiet; spot, 17.50¢ to 17.75¢; Lard a trifle better; quiet; rendered, 49.50¢.

Chicago. CHICAGO, March 13. Wheat—Dull; No. 2 red, 1.03¢ to 1.04¢; No. 1 white, 1.02¢ to 1.03¢; May, 1.01¢ to 1.02¢; June, 1.00¢ to 1.01¢; Corn—Firm and fairly active; high mixed, 57½¢ to 58½¢; No. 2, 57½¢ to 58½¢; July, 57½¢ to 58½¢; Pork—Firm; spot, 13½¢ to 13.75¢; Lard—Firm; spot, 10½¢ to 10.75¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 31¢ to 32¢; Provision—Market quiet; Pork quiet; spot, 17.50¢ to 17.75¢; Lard a trifle better; quiet; rendered, 49.50¢.

St. Paul. ST. PAUL, March 13. Wheat—Dull; No. 2 red, 1.03¢ to 1.04¢; No. 1 white, 1.02¢ to 1.03¢; May, 1.01¢ to 1.02¢; June, 1.00¢ to 1.01¢; Corn—Firm and fairly active; high mixed, 57½¢ to 58½¢; No. 2, 57½¢ to 58½¢; July, 57½¢ to 58½¢; Pork—Firm; spot, 13½¢ to 13.75¢; Lard—Firm; spot, 10½¢ to 10.75¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 31¢ to 32¢; Provision—Market quiet; Pork quiet; spot, 17.50¢ to 17.75¢; Lard a trifle better; quiet; rendered, 49.50¢.

Track-Proof RUBBER BOOTS. LUMBERMEN'S OVERS. Beware of Imitations. To Test the Quality of Rubbers. With your thumb nail pick the edge of the sole. If made of pure rubber, it will be elastic and will not crumble. If made of cheap material, it will crumble and will not wear on half the time that good rubber will.

For sale by Boot and Shoe Dealers. GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. 172 & 174 West Street, MILWAUKEE. The only store in Wisconsin where Goodyear Rubber Co. shoes are made.

Metropolitan Hotel. BASEMENT MARTLEY BLOCK. A First-Class HOTEL. BEST TABLE IN THE CITY. Good Sleeping Rooms. SAMPLE ROOMS. Charges Moderate. C. W. INGRAM, PROPRIETOR.

Great Bargains in Real Estate. 300 LOTS. 300. Residence and Business Lots For Sale on the most reasonable Terms to suit investors. Monthly Payments on residence lots. Small payments in advance. C. B. SLEEPER.

PATENTS. Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES. We are agents for the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than any other agency. We also have a large stock of PATENT MODELS ON HAND. We advise and assist in the preparation of PATENT APPLICATIONS. When a patent is granted a drawing of your invention, with claims, name and address, will be published in the United States Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense circulation, and the only one that publishes this free.

Call on C. B. SLEEPER or GEO. A. KEENE, Sleeper Block, Brainerd, Minn.

ARMY OVERCOATS. FOR SALE BY INGRAM, KITCHEN & WILLIAMS, 77 & 79 Madison St., Chicago, Ills. AT A VERY LOW PRICE. 10,000 Military Overcoats, TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY TO CHICAGO.

N. COULD, Tailor & Draper. 5th. Billiard Parlor. W. MARTIN, Proprietor. CHOICE Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CONTRACTOR For Plastering and Mason Work. ORDERS SOLICITED. Corner 7th and Pine Streets, Brainerd, Minn.

No Cough Remedy was ever placed upon the market that has so quickly and so firmly gained the confidence of the public as the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam.

No one is better able to give an opinion as to the real merits of a medicine than the dealer who is selling it. We print a few on this sheet (all we have room for.) We have hundreds more of the same sort, all going to show that the remedy Has No Equal in Popularity with the Public.

Extraordinary Cure. I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I had been coughing very badly. It had increased on me so much, and become so bad, that physicians who examined me pronounced my lungs diseased. I was refused admission into insurance companies on the ground of my lungs being diseased, and I began to think I was gone up. When in Minneapolis last January on business trip, I was taken with a very severe fit of coughing on the street, and stopped in front of Spink & Co's drug store to rest—being very much exhausted from the effort. I was in such a desperate condition that I concluded to go in and see if they had anything that would give me temporary relief. I had tried everything I could hear of without effect, and had very little confidence in finding anything, but being desperate I went in and tried it. They recommended their North Star Lung and Throat Balsam; I took it and, strange as it may seem, I have never had that cough since. I consider that I am entirely well, and give the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam full credit for it.

(with J. G. Piant, Jr. & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.)

We have sold the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam for the last two years and are pleased to say that we have never handled a cough remedy that has given as good satisfaction. MATELL & JOHNSON, Druggists, Rush City, Minn.

I have sold large quantities of North Star Lung and Throat Balsam, and it gives me pleasure to say that it has given universal satisfaction. J. B. MARTIN, Druggist, 423 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE THIS REMEDY A TRIAL. For Sale By McFADDEN & JOHNSON.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE. C. B. SLEEPER, Attorney-at-law, Real Estate Agent & Clerk of Court. MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION. GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET. OFFICE IN SLEEPER BLOCK. - - - BRAINERD.

H. S. TOTTEN. Successor to F. W. KRAUSE, and dealer in Boots & Shoes. Sleeper Block, FRONT - - - STREET.

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GOING EAST -OR- GOING WEST. No matter which, the Northern Pacific Railroad IS YOUR LINE. As it will take you in either direction between ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, BRAINERD, GLYNDON, CASSELTON, MOORHEAD, FARGO, VALLEY CITY, JAMESTOWN, MINNEAPOLIS, NEWAURORA, (Devil's Lake), MILNOR, LAMORE, BISMARCK, MANDAN, GLENDALE, BILLINGS, HELENA, Yellowstone National Park, DEER LODGE, BUTTE CITY, MISSOULA, SPOKANE FALLS, WALLA WALLA, THE DELLES, PORTLAND, OR., OLYMPIA, NEW TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, B. C., All Points in BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA, SALEM, ALBANY, and BOSEBURG, ORE.

REMEMBER That the Northern Pacific Railroad runs THE ONLY EMIGRANT SLEEPERS! THE ONLY DAY COACHES! THE ONLY DINING CARS! BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND, ORE. ELEGANT HORTON CHAIR CARS are run between DULUTH and BRAINERD.

Full information in regard to the Northern Pacific lines can be obtained FREE by addressing CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

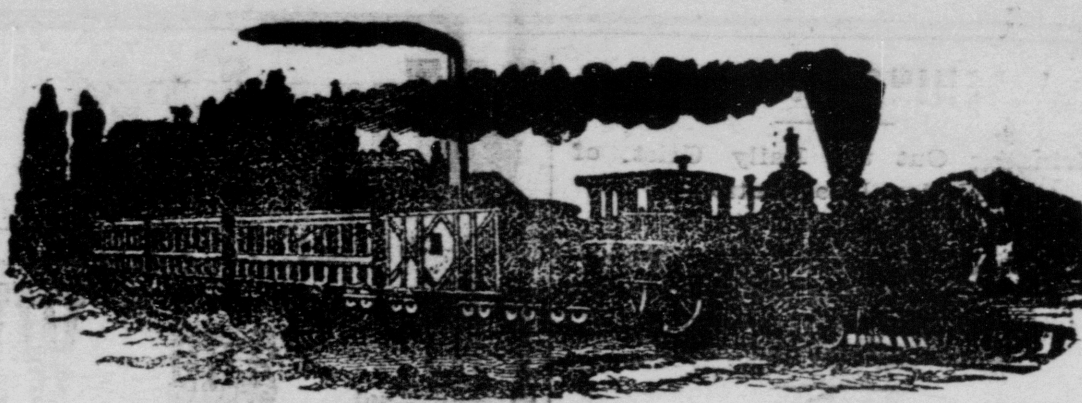
Many Hours Saved TWO TRAINS DAILY TO KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchafalaya, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAYS.

Close Connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth; Great Northern; and to all points NORTH and WEST.

Remember! The Trains of the MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY are composed of comfortable Day Coaches, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Pullman Dining Cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS.

150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED FREE! For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent, or write to S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Ticket & Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Orders Solicited. Corner 7th and Pine Streets, Brainerd, Minn.



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The Next Sixty Days I will Sell you anything in my Line of BOOTS AND SHOES

AT OR BELOW COST.

Come and examine Goods and Prices at these Great Bargains, You can save Money by buying your spring stock now. Do not wait but come at once with your cash. CASH only buys at such bargains

WADHAM'S SHOE STORE,

SIXTH STREET,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Brainerd Dispatch

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE.
N. H. Ingerson, Editor and Proprietor.
F. W. Wetland.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, HENRI, AND AITKEN COUNTIES, and the City of Brainerd.
POPULATION OF BRAINERD 12,000.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

Wanted at the Cross-Roads.
I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country over which I took my way as bad as country roads in general. Consequently I was walking at great rate, with the collar of my rough coat over my ears, and a comforter tied over my self hat and under my chin, to keep it on and protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path and caught me by the arm.

"Hullo!" said he. "You're just in time; you are wanted at the cross-roads to-night."

The voice was that of a ruffian. I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman. I stood quite still, and strove to show him by manners that I was able to protect myself.

"What the duce am I wanted at the cross-roads for?" said I. Unless I choose it will be a very hard matter to get me there."

But instead of producing a pistol and demanding my money or my life, the man answered in an altered voice.

"Beg pardon I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother and I wanted to frighten him. Bad night sir!"

"Very," said I. "You don't know the time, sir?" he asked.

"It was seven when I left the train at L—," I said.

"Thank ye, sir," said the man. "Good night."

"Good night," said I.

If his object had been robbery, probably he had decided from my rough appearance that I was too poor a man to be worth the trouble.

But after all, I thought, probably he spoke the truth. A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt. So I went homeward and soon found myself under shelter and partaking of a warm savory supper.

My mother was there and my brother Ben. Ben was a great, strapping fellow who could beat

any other boy at his age for miles around if it came to wrestling or boxing, and as good humored a boy as ever lived; a boy always to mother and me, though he had exercised his right to vote already in one presidential election. When supper was over, and we had chatted for an hour, we went up stairs together. The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example. But I did not sleep long without a dream—a dream in which I felt a rough grip on my arm, and was aroused by a cry in my ears.

"Wake up! You are wanted at the crossroads."

It was so real, so palpable, that when I became broad awake I actually believed that some one was in the room; the man who had intended robbery or violence. But when I had arisen and lit my lamp the room was empty, except myself and Ben, who lay snoring on his pillow. I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She was awake. There had been no unusual sound, she was sure.

Only a dream born of my meeting the strange man in the road, I felt, had awoken me. I went to bed and fell asleep again. Again I was awakened by the same words—this time shrieked in my ear by an unearthly voice:

"Wake up! wake up! You are wanted at the cross-roads."

I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's hand as he came over toward my bed.

"What ails you?" he cried.

"Nothing," said I. "Did you hear a voice?"

"Yours," said Ben; your yelling woke me up; you fairly frightened me."

"Ben," said I light a lamp. I heard another voice. There must be some one in the house or outside."

So I again lit the lamp, but we searched in vain.

"Nightmare," said Ben, when I told him story.

"Ben," said I, "What is there at the cross-roads?"

"A house," said Ben. He had lived in the neighborhood a long while, and I not long.

"One little house, beside two oak trees and a fence. An old man lives there—a rich man, and a bit of miser," they say. His granddaughter keeps house for him."

"Ben," that fellow may have meant harm to them. I may be wanted at the cross-roads.

"Brother," said Ben, "go to sleep. You had a nightmare," and Ben plunged in between the blankets and was snoring again.

I also, in ten minutes, slept as soundly as before, but the awakening very soon came again.

I opened my eyes to see a girl standing at the foot of my bed. A girl in white robes, with golden hair all about her shoulders, who wrung her hands and cried: "Oh, wake up! you are wanted at the cross-roads."

This time I started out of bed, bathed in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf. I had no doubt that I had received supernatural warning.

"Ben!" I cried: "Ben, for the third time I have been told that I am wanted at the cross-roads, and I am going."

And I began to dress myself as speedily as possible, listening a while to the storm raging wilder and wilder than at any other period since its commencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain. At last he also began to huddle on his clothes.

"If you have gone mad I must go with you and take care of you," he said.

"But fancy another man going out in a storm like this to the cross-roads a nightmare caused him to do so, and what would you think of him?"

I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been:

"I am compelled to go—I must go. I dare not refuse, whatever may be thought of me."

In ten minutes we were splashing through the mud and rain along the road. It was perfectly dark. Now and then a blazing red star in the distance told us that a lamp was beaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise we would have been conscious of our proximity to any habitation whatever. At last, nearing the spot where the road from S— crosses the road to P—, we were indeed in as solitary a place as can be imagined.

The house, which abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the cross-roads was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night we were not likely to meet any travelers.

All was quiet as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment Ben broke out in one of his wildest laughs.

"Well," he said "how now! Will you go home now and have another nightmare?"

But hardly had the words escaped his lips when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman voice, plainly coming the interior of the cottage cried:

"Help! help! help!"

"Ben," said I, "we are wanted at the cross-roads;" and then, understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window through which a light shone. A muslin curtain draped the panes, through which we saw an awful sight.

An old man lay on the floor, and over him bent ruffian, clutching his throat and holding a pistol to his ear, while another man grasped the shrieking girl by the arm—a girl in floating night-dress—with such golden hair as belonged to the girl of vision. Not a moment was to be wasted. Ben flung his weight against the slender lattice and crashed it in, and we had grappled the ruffians before they knew whence it attack came or how many foes were upon them.

I do not intend to describe the struggle; indeed, I could not if I would. But we were strong men, and inspired by the cries of the helpless old man and the terrified girl, we soon had one of the villains bound and the other lying prostrate on the floor.

Then Ben started for assistance, and before morning both were in jail. Ben admitted, as we shook each other by the hand, that "we were wanted at the cross-roads."

The old man was not a miser, but he had saved some few thousand dollars for his old age, and living more plainly than he needed have done, had given rise to the rumor, and so brought the burglars to the cross-roads in booty.

The girl, a beautiful girl of seventeen, was his granddaughter, and, as no story is acceptable to the lady readers without a flavor of romance, I will tell them she became in after years not my wife but the wife of my darling brother Ben.

The people of Mille Lacs, Sherburne and Isanti counties will meet at Princeton on the 22nd to discuss matters pertaining to a north and south railroad.

CONDENSATION.

April 28 is Ohio arbor day.

Lima, Peru, has the electric light.

Tehuantepec city has yellow fever.

Stone laying has begun on the Texas capitol.

Slosson has opened billiard rooms in Chicago.

Sowing is proceeding briskly in Southern Oregon.

Bangor, Me., voted at a recent election against standard time.

The Mississippi legislature adjourned last night sine die.

Cincinnati's deaths in February were 400—197 less than in 1883.

The Baltimore Sun says congressmen are threatening Kiefer's expulsion.

J. A. Falls paid \$108,000 for the Amsterdam, N. Y. stocking factory this week.

Oregon stage no longer change from wheels to runners. The snow limit is receding.

The Consolidated Paper company of Chicago is in a fair way to pay its debts and keep on.

Dehr, the Yale student killed boxing, struck a cleat on the floor, and hemorrhage followed.

George Ball, a Galveston banker who gave \$60,000 to build school there, is dead.

The Lexington, Mo., Coal Mining has invested \$30,000 in building houses for their men.

New York dry goods salesmen are holding meetings to get employers to shut stores at 6 p. m.

Ida Stram, Logansport, Ind., took some of poison to produce abortion, and it produced death.

A four-year-old boy in Meriden, Conn., was knocked senseless by falling ice, and perhaps fatally hurt.

The telegraph wires on the state, war and navy buildings in Washington have been ordered put underground.

The Southern Immigration association has formed a stock company to help immigration in various ways.

A certificate of incorporation of the Mexican National Telephone company was filed in New York yesterday.

Three hundred Chinamen are building boats at Omatilla, Or., to pursue placer mining in the Columbia river.

Capt. Traynor, who crossed the Atlantic in a dory, is going to row from New York to Bristol in a boat thirteen feet long.

The Stockton hotel, Cape May, has been sold to William B. Kempton of Philadelphia. The price paid was about \$125,000.

Holman and the Little Lacs. Washington, March 17.—Congressman Holman's resolution of inquiry with regard to the Mille Lac Indians, recently introduced in the House, is apt to upset the calculations of some of the Minnesota members. The resolution is in the hands of a sub-committee on Indian affairs and will probably be reported to the full committee to-morrow.

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be and he is hereby directed to inform the House whether by any treaty or other act of government, the limits of the reservation of the branch of Chippewas of the Mississippi known as Mille Lacs Indians, now and heretofore occupied by them, have been defined; and whether said Mille Lacs Indians have, since the 30th of March, 1865, done any act violating the provisions in their behalf contained in the treaty ratified at that date between the United States and the Chippewas of the Mississippi and other bands of Chippewas, which provisions are as follows: "Provided, that owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lacs Indians, they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way or manner molest the persons or property of the whites." And that he also inform the House whether any of the lands heretofore recognized as within the limits of the reservation of said Mille Lac band of Indians have been sold or entered; that he be informed to be entered, and if any part of the same has been sold or entered; that he inform the House in what manner, under what right and to what extent said reservation has been permitted to be entered, and whether such entries are legal and valid, and whether bona fide settlements have been made on the lands entered, or had been prior to or at the time of the treaty there-of.

The Detroit Record is to have a rival, Mr. Bodeen late of the Morris Tribune having branched out in venture called the Surprise at that place. Detroit is a better place than most towns of its size if it can successfully sustain two good papers.

Long & Simmons proprietors of the Leader, at Long Prairie, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Long withdrawing from the firm.

SLEEPER'S OPERA HOUSE,

Extraordinary Announcement!

Friday and Saturday Evenings
MARCH 21 AND 22,

Engagement of the
BARTLEY CAMPBELL
White Slave and Galley Slave Company.

Friday Evening will be presented the great Spectacular success

"THE WHITE SLAVE"

And on SATURDAY Evening the

"Galley Slave,"

Will be produced with all the Original Scenery Transported by this Company.

A Company of
Unsurpassed Excellence!

A Car Load of Scenery.

25 ARTISTS COMPRISE THE COMPANY.

All Under the Personal Supervision of

MR. W. H. LYTELL.
PRICES.

Parquet, and two first rows in
parquet circle - \$1.00
Balance of circle - 75
Gallery - 50
Reserved Seats 75 cents and \$1.00
Reserved Seats now on Sale at Cable's
Drug Store.

Brainerd Dispatch

Judge Wheelock has been appointed and confirmed as postmaster at Owatonna. There has been a bitter fight over the matter for some time.

The Chinese have a curious way of determining the future occupation of a male infant. On the first birthday he is seated in a large sieve, with money scales, a foot-measure, a pair of shears, a brass mirror, a pencil, ink and books, an abacus, and similar articles ranged in a circle around him. The article which he handles first is a sure prophecy of the direction in which his future activities will lie.

Rivers Opening.

The ice in the Yellowstone and Missouri is showing signs of going out. The Tongue river is now open, and so is the Yellowstone, but at points, at the upper portion, between Miles and Billings, the old ice is gorged and new has formed over, welding the whole mass together so that any sudden thaw there would most likely cause some trouble. About Junction City the ice is still strong enough to bear a team, but with a warm Chinook wind would soon yield, and lifting the new volume of ice force it upon the gigantic gorges below. This in turn would be forced down upon the Missouri and rip up the sheet ice some three feet thick and slowly retreating and the whole mass would go down the Missouri overflowing the low land, causing some hastily movements of people and stock toward the friendly bluffs. The center of the channel at Bismarck is now open, and it would only require a little pressure from above to lift the embargo entirely.

BLACK HILLS FREIGHT.

The Northern Pacific has finally been successful in establishing a new route to the Black Hills in order to relieve the merchants of that country from the heavy bondage they have been laboring under for several years past. The new route will be via the Northern Pacific to Dickinson or Medora, and thence by wagon to Deadwood. Yesterday arrangements were perfected whereby the Northern Pacific is enabled to announce a through rate from Chicago to either of the two points on its road above mentioned. These negotiations were first made with the Rock Island, but since their completion have been thrown open to both Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. Yesterday two tariffs were issued, one by the Northern Pacific and Rock Island and the other by the Northern Pacific, the Omaha and Northwestern. The tariffs quote a rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Racine Junction, or Kenosha, to Dickinson or Medora. The rate applies to all freights except explosives and freight classified higher than first-class will be charged accordingly, considering the rate above mentioned as first-class. The local rate over the N. P. on Black Hills freight will be 50 cents per 100 pounds to Dickinson or Medora. What the rate from those points to the Hills will be has not been announced, but it will be sufficiently low to give the Black Hills merchants the desired relief.

During the past fortnight upwards of 500 young doctors have been added to the working ranks of the medical profession by the various colleges in this country. The number seems large but it is probably not over half the number of physicians who receive diplomas annually. The increase is not so alarming, however, as the circumstance that no movement is apparent to lengthen the terms of tuition in the schools. In most of these institutions a two-years' course, embracing short, comprehensive and hurried lectures during twenty or thirty weeks, constitute all the training the young doctor has to fit himself for his life work. He can study by himself, and in an office supplement the shortcomings of the schools. But this is criminally insufficient. There is to-day a need of doctors. No community has more than can be well supported, in comparison with the support given members of other professions. One physician to 1,000 people is not too great a proportion, and is will be found that this does not exist as an average throughout the United States. While there is this demand for medical service of the best skilled class, there should be a strict expectation of the highest talent in the graduates from the schools of acknowledged position and rank. The medical schools might well adopt the rigid preliminary examinations required at colleges and universities. In this way the best talent would be sifted out from the unfitted, and the grade of men sent forth to work on life and limb would be more and more worthy of prompt confidence as the classes are set out from year to year.

AFFLICTED CATTLE.

The Kansas Disease Said Not To Be the Foot-and-Mouth.

Ravages Among the Cattle in Missouri—Seven Hundred Exposed in One County—The Plague in Illinois.

NORFOLK FALLS, Va., March 17.—The quarantine committee have ordered the killing and burning of seven head out of the Owl Creek herd.

Dr. Trumbower has returned from Eldorado, and reports no aptha there, but found cows suffering from milk leg. A case is reported near Hall's Summit, Coffey county, and the superintendent, with Dr. Trumbower, have gone there to investigate. Two veterinarians are here experimenting with cures. The editors of The Toronto Topics, Yates Center News, and Burlington Independent, none of whom have seen the disease, pronounce it not foot-and-mouth disease at all.

The secretary of the quarantine committee has been instructed to correspond with the different division superintendents of the health here and ask them to require a health bill from the committee before receiving any shipment. Quarantine is rigidly enforced, and there is no danger that the disease will spread from any herd now known to be infected. With the destruction of these five herds and a thorough disinfection of the premises, all danger is over.

Lieutenant Governor Finney goes to Topeka, accompanied by W. J. Houghaworth and A. Hamilton, of the quarantine committee. Dr. C. G. Carpenter, of the Woodmen National bank at Yates Center. These last go to give testimony, in case the legislature should desire any.

St. Louis, March 17.—A special from Kirksville, Adams county, Mo., says: "Your correspondent, in company with L. C. Campbell, visited three droves of cattle in this county affected with a foot-and-mouth disease very similar to the dratted plague. W. M. Bray, five miles south of Kirksville, was the first visited. He had ten head sick and half a ton of feed. His wife the first to take it, the county. Two cows began limping, he thought with frozen feet, six weeks ago, and kept getting worse until their hind feet rotted off. In a few weeks others began limping and got worse until they died.

Your correspondent saw three of his cows that had lost both their hind feet, and two others that had lost one hind foot. On examination it was found that three had blisters on their hind feet, and the other two on the tongue. Those in the first stage of the disease were troubled with the "scours" and great activity of the kidneys. Then they would begin to swell, and their legs would swell, just between the hocks and the dew claws, while further on in the disease the flesh rotted off where it had been swollen, and the toes would then drop off, and in several cases the entire foot had rotted off. Those that died were a mass of putrid flesh, and could hardly be dragged away.

All the cattle affected in this county are within a radius of four miles, but in that limit over 700 cattle have been exposed. The owners said not one that had taken the disease had improved, but they had all grown worse from the time they took it.

A meeting of the farmers in the neighborhood was held and resolutions were passed binding them to quarantine against, and if possible keep the disease within its present limit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The governor received a dispatch from Professor Morrow, of Champaign university, dated at Effingham, stating that he had received an official dispatch from Dr. Parsons, state veterinarian, at Effingham, to the effect that the cattle in Effingham county are entirely free from contagious foot-and-mouth disease. The doctor states that he will report fully by mail.

WATSONSON ON THE TARIFF. WASHINGTON, March 17.—Henry Watsonson has sent the following special to his paper: "Mr. Morrison is not in command of a body of flying artillery or a squad of cavalry. A great and national party's interests, interests and the people's interests, are intrusted to his keeping. I risk nothing in predicting that at no distant date there will be a Democratic caucus. This caucus will be the Morrison bill by an overwhelming majority, and Democrats who are prepared to rebel may as well do it early as late. There will be a plank quite big enough for all such to walk, and the way into the Republican camp is about as short as the way of the transgressor is hard. In a word, the poker is in the fire, and if there be Democrats who harbor after it they can take the hot end, and stand this and that as they imagine. "The Morrison bill is by no means all that revenue reformers could wish, but as practicality and the foundation for a policy it is the wisdom of the situation. It faces the Democratic party in the right direction and puts it on the right track. So let the Democratic rank and file be not despondent. 'There's good times coming, boys, wait a little longer.' "Mr. Morrison may be a trifle slow, but he's sure and tough, and he'll get there. The pace will be lively enough, never fear, nor will it now be very long delayed. It is the security, believe me, not the security, who have reason to tremble in their boots. They are dismayed by the preparation and disposition of the forces which they will presently have to encounter, and are whistling mainly to keep their courage up."

THE TOMB OF FIRE. Horrible Disaster by Fire—Damp in a Virginia Coal Pit.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 14.—A few minutes past midnight Thursday morning the little village group around the mines at Pocahontas, Tazewell county, was aroused by a terrific explosion, which shook every foundation and aroused the sleeping families of the 150 miners constituting the night force working underground.

A telegram from Pocahontas is as follows: "The relief work was begun at the mines at the usual hour at night, 150 strong. A little after midnight the town was startled from its sleep by a report that sounded like the rumbling of an earthquake followed by a clap of thunder. Soon a messenger came from the mines, three-quarters of a mile away, with information to the superintendent that there had been a terrible explosion. The superintendent and others went to the mines at once, and the scenes there were indescribable.

Such a perfect scene of destruction is hard to picture. The passages in the mine have been cut off, and the bodies of the miners will have to be excavated to get to some of the chambers. The fact that the mine is on fire makes the operation of rescuing all the more difficult. If possible what is left of it will be flooded as the quickest way of extinguishing the flames, which, if not interrupted, will consume the last vestige of the buried unfortunate.

Later dispatches received by the United Press from Pocahontas states that the ground east over the village by the mine catastrophe increases rather than diminishes as the results of the explosion become known. The work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunate miners is progressing as fast as possible under the circumstances. Superintendent Latham and a rescue party of experienced miners from Chesterfield county are here at work, and have succeeded in recovering the remains of a number of dead. Nearly all the bodies are mangled, some beyond recognition. Many of the bodies are separated from the heads, necessitating the removal of the corpses in pieces. The wives and children of the many victims are at the scene of the disaster, and their grief heartrending.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 15.—Neither words nor telegram convey to the slightest degree the destruction wrought to the mines of the Southwest Virginia Improvement company at Pocahontas by the explosion there on Thursday night. No can pen describe the anguish and sadness that pervades the little hamlet. The scenes around the mines have been the saddest that the human mind can conceive or the fancy paint. One hundred and five of the miners are known to be lost, and to make the disaster more awful, the bodies of the victims will be cremated, as the mines have been sealed and are now on fire and burning furiously. The victims of the disaster are human beings.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The secret service division of the treasury department reports that it believes that certain counterfeiters are concerning measures simultaneously to pass upon the public, especially in the cities of the south, counterfeit \$20 silver certificates. A sample of the same has just been received at the office of the service division. The issue is a series of 1880, James G. Thompson, of the United States. The paper is thick, crumpled, and stiff, and the note is one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. There is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper, as in the genuine. The words "silver certificate" appear in the panels twice in the panel to the left. In the counterfeit the letters "T" and "P" in the word "certificate" are engraved wrong side up. In the counterfeit the initials "J. G. T." are in the lower left corner of the check-leaf "42" is without the accompanying number, and in the name of the bank only the first "T" is dotted. On the back of the note "Taxes" is plainly spelled "Taxes" and "Taxes" is spelled "Taxes". The color of the seal is brick red; it should be verging on brown. The foregoing are the salient points, and if carefully noted will, for the present protect the public. While the note should not deceive careful handlers of money, especially when the geometrical pattern work is examined, yet, as the burden and carcase, because of its fair appearance, it might work great damage.

BOGUS SILVER CERTIFICATES

Counterfeiters Believed To Be Getting Ready To Utter Them.

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AT GRAMERCY PARK.

A Southern Editor Finds Tilden a Vigorous and Robust Statesman.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The editor of The New York Constitution, following the example of another eminent editor, has made a pilgrimage to Gramercy park to see with his own eyes whether Mr. Tilden's health is as good as reported. The editor, who is a native of the South, and a warm admirer of the late president, is reported to have been very much impressed by the vigor and robustness of the statesman. He found Mr. Tilden to be a man of great energy and a strong character. He found him to be a man who was not only a vigorous and robust statesman, but also a man who was a great and noble soul. He found him to be a man who was a great and noble soul, and a man who was a great and noble soul.

Touching the matter of available men for the campaign of this year Mr. Tilden said that he was not in command of a body of flying artillery or a squad of cavalry. A great and national party's interests, interests and the people's interests, are intrusted to his keeping. I risk nothing in predicting that at no distant date there will be a Democratic caucus. This caucus will be the Morrison bill by an overwhelming majority, and Democrats who are prepared to rebel may as well do it early as late. There will be a plank quite big enough for all such to walk, and the way into the Republican camp is about as short as the way of the transgressor is hard. In a word, the poker is in the fire, and if there be Democrats who harbor after it they can take the hot end, and stand this and that as they imagine. "The Morrison bill is by no means all that revenue reformers could wish, but as practicality and the foundation for a policy it is the wisdom of the situation. It faces the Democratic party in the right direction and puts it on the right track. So let the Democratic rank and file be not despondent. 'There's good times coming, boys, wait a little longer.' "Mr. Morrison may be a trifle slow, but he's sure and tough, and he'll get there. The pace will be lively enough, never fear, nor will it now be very long delayed. It is the security, believe me, not the security, who have reason to tremble in their boots. They are dismayed by the preparation and disposition of the forces which they will presently have to encounter, and are whistling mainly to keep their courage up."

WATSONSON EXPLAINS IT.

He Tells the Senate Committee His Views of News Copyright.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Henry Watsonson appeared before the joint committee on the library and made an argument in support of the newspaper copyright bill. In answer to an inquiry by members of the committee, Mr. Watsonson said the misapprehension with regard to the scope of the bill had grown out of the fact that the original draft provided for exclusiveness in published matter for a period of forty-eight hours, which time was subsequently reduced to twenty-four hours. Both forms were impracticable and unnecessary, Mr. Watsonson said, and presented a bill granting copyright for eight hours, which was all that was sought by the promoters of the measure. Its object was simply to prevent the pirating of news and its concurrent publication. He illustrated the purpose of the bill and the evil it was designed to correct by numerous examples. He said it did not act as a bar to reproduction by afternoon newspapers of the matter which appeared in the morning papers, and could not in the remotest degree affect what is known as the "country press."

It simply provides that from the hour of going to press a newspaper or an association of newspapers shall have the exclusive right to the use and profit of the matter they have bought and paid for. For instance, if a newspaper goes to press at 3 o'clock the morning hour term expires at 11. This makes no bar to the publication of news from morning papers by afternoon papers. Suppose, for instance, I publish a paper in New York and I engage a King-Lake and send him to the Southern. He, by enterprise, great industry and good fortune, succeeds in furnishing me a page of matter describing a great battle in that country. That is skilled labor—that is forecast. I publish this matter at 3 o'clock in the morning, and a newspaper right alongside me published at 1 cent a copy, in the present absence of any law, may for the simple cost of typesetting, defeat my enterprise.

SOME SWEET THINGS IN EXPLOSIVES.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A dynamite who is to sail for Liverpool Saturday, exhibited the latest dynamite machine. One was fashioned like a cigar, and was small enough to be carried in the vest-pocket, while the other was a brass thing not unlike a faucet. "This," said the British, "is our new Australian bomb, chiefly intended for resisting attack by squads of police or soldiers, for hurling down into court-yards or inclosures. It is a cylinder five inches long with screw end. In the head, or core, is placed this—taking out a porcelain tube with a pistol. This hollow is filled with quicksilver, to give weight and direction in throwing. The explosion will destroy life within ten feet. The material used is 'shanty-heavy,' a concentrated cankerous. This," taking the faucet-like thing in his hand, "provides, by the wearing away, through corrosive acid action, of a measured diaphragm, for the contact of another acid and a fulminate in contact with nitro-glycerine. When the diaphragm gets worn through the explosion must take place. This thing is not the least dangerous of torpedos, it is only the explorer. When wanted for use a turn of a wheel thins or thickens the diaphragm to retard or hasten the explosion, which can, as you see, be regulated to the tenth of a minute. The bomb or torpedo is in sight, unsuspected perhaps in a trunk, carpet-bag, or box, packed as machinery, or doing duty as a barrel of soda."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grinding Out the Daily Grist of National Legislation.

The Legal Tenders—Gen. Pleasanton—Pensioning the Survivors of the Mexican War—Cade's Hazing—Notes and Items.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the senate, yesterday, a memorial from the fiscal court of New Mexico in regard to assumption of power by the clerk, and a resolution was adopted that the matter be investigated by the committee on territories. Bills were passed for the construction of public buildings in twelve southern and western cities, and authorizing the survey of additional ground for the postoffice at Springfield, Ill. A resolution was adopted that the committee on naval affairs inquire into the expediency of equipping a gunboat for the maintenance of modern artillery of the largest calibre, Ingalls, Plumb and others addressed the senate in regard to the honorable career of James G. Thompson, of the United States. The paper is thick, crumpled, and stiff, and the note is one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. There is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper, as in the genuine. The words "silver certificate" appear in the panels twice in the panel to the left. In the counterfeit the letters "T" and "P" in the word "certificate" are engraved wrong side up. In the counterfeit the initials "J. G. T." are in the lower left corner of the check-leaf "42" is without the accompanying number, and in the name of the bank only the first "T" is dotted. On the back of the note "Taxes" is plainly spelled "Taxes" and "Taxes" is spelled "Taxes". The color of the seal is brick red; it should be verging on brown. The foregoing are the salient points, and if carefully noted will, for the present protect the public. While the note should not deceive careful handlers of money, especially when the geometrical pattern work is examined, yet, as the burden and carcase, because of its fair appearance, it might work great damage.

The house of representatives passed the bill pensioning survivors of the Mexican war, the vote being 227 to 46. Randall reported back a letter from the secretary of the treasury, stating that the claims for rebate on tobacco can be paid in three months. A resolution was adopted that the committee on naval affairs make an investigation of the charges brought in connection with the Jeanette Arctic expedition. It was resolved that the committee on banking and currency look into the alleged mismanagement of federal officials in the collapse of the Pacific National bank of Boston. Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, Ohio, and Fort Worth, Texas, to prevent the importation of lazaretto and beggars, and to liquidate the war debt by the issue of \$1,200,000 in greenbacks.

The United States supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender act, and decided that notes re-issued are a legal tender.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill, with an amendment providing that any cadet heretofore dismissed for hazing shall not be reappointed. A bill was favorably reported to relieve members of the Fitz John Porter court-martial from their oath of secrecy, and a memorial was presented from a Grand Army post of Kansas protesting against Porter's reinstatement. Sherman introduced a bill granting to newspapers or press associations a copyright in their news for eight hours. Cockrell reported adversely on the bill to lend tents to the soldiers' reunion at Chicago, as none were on hand. A bill was passed to punish the counterfeiting of securities of foreign governments. A resolution was adopted instructing the attorney general to report the awards for languages cases by the execution of duels on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with other information on the same subject.

In the house of representatives, bills were reported to amend the Chinese immigration act, to provide the alteration of laws, and to permanently improve the Erie canal for free traffic. In committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, it was agreed that the bill should be after July be largely reduced by retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate passed a bill to extend the limits of Yellowstone park. The judiciary committee made a favorable report on the bill providing for the collection of marriage and divorce statistics. A bill was introduced for a public building at Jackson, Mich. An act was passed to authorize the postmaster general to lease buildings for postoffice use of the first, second, and third classes for ten years, at reasonable rates.

The house of representatives adopted a resolution granting a pension to John A. McLean, who was prominently sworn in. An adverse report was made on the resolution for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi and by the cyclone in North Carolina, but a favorable report was handed in on a resolution requesting the secretary of war to inform the house whenever relief is used along the Mississippi. Prolonged debate on the naval appropriation bill was relieved by the antics of Belford, of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the senate, Logan secured the passage of a bill to refund \$15 to Fraily & Duverne, of Chicago. Cockrell presented a memorial from the United labor organizations of St. Louis, praying that the strike which has paralyzed the coal mechanics be restricted. A memorial from the senate of New Jersey opposing the Morrison tariff bill was presented by Sewell. Bills were passed to appropriate \$20,000 to Col. Albert H. Emory for inventing a machine for testing iron and steel; to provide for a system of courts in places outside the territory of the United States; and to appropriate \$5,000 for improvements of the Mississippi delta. In executive session it was agreed to reconsider the vote on the Mexican treaty, and that document will be taken up for discussion next Monday.

In the house the naval appropriation bill was discussed to its passage, which took place by a vote of 230 to 1, the latter being White of Kentucky.

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Tobaccoes, Cigars, Etc.

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CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

Work of Our National Solons at Washington City.

The Tariff Question.—Gen. Pleasanton, of the House, has introduced a bill to amend the tariff act of 1890, and to provide for the collection of duties on goods imported from the United States.

Washington City, March 10.—In the Senate, two resolutions were introduced for a constitutional amendment to make any gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts. A bill was reported for the sale of the Cherokee Indian reservation in Kansas, and a measure was introduced to dispose of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in the same State. Three hours were spent in debate on the Mexican treaty, in secret session, and there is every probability of speedy action on the document.

In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced to improve the Yellowstone Park and the Spokane Falls and Cour d'Alene roads, and to grant the right of way through Indian territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, the St. Louis & Baxter Springs, and the St. Joseph & Grand roads. Two constitutional amendments were proposed, giving Congress the power to make any gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, and to introduce granting copyright to newspapers. A message was received from the President transmitting a report on the death of Herr Lasker. Hokec offered a resolution expressing regret at the death of the German statesman, and the House adjourned.

Washington City, March 11.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced for the legislature of Iowa asking the passage of a law to regulate fares and freights by railroads. A favorable report was made on the bill to ratify the agreement with the Shoshone and Snake Indians for the sale of a portion of their lands. A bill was passed appropriating to Louisiana \$50,000, and to Oregon, \$5,000, for property destroyed by the flood. Bills were introduced to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars for two years, for a public building at Sacramento, and to improve low-water navigation on the Sacramento river from New Orleans to Cairo. In executive session the Mexican treaty was laid off.

In the House of Representatives, majority and minority reports were made on the Morrison tariff bill. An act to place the name of George W. Getty on the retired list as major general was favorably reported, as also a measure for the sale of the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas. An adverse report was handed in on the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis to the National cemetery. Debate in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill degenerated into the line of argument common at ward meetings.

Washington City, March 12.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced for a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the president at six years, and making him ineligible for re-election. Bills were introduced to establish forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and for the erection of a public building at Bonadille. A bill was introduced to establish forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and for the erection of a public building at Bonadille. A bill was introduced to establish forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and for the erection of a public building at Bonadille.

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, struck out the clause limiting the salaries of postmasters to \$4,000, and rejected an amendment increasing the item for clerks by \$125,000. At the time of adjournment a proposition was made to increase by \$400,000 the appropriation for carriers.

Washington City, March 13.—In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was passed by 55 to 35. A joint resolution was submitted appropriating \$25,000 for the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Kansas. A bill was introduced for a public building at Akron, Ohio. A favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of Dakota.

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, adopted an amendment increasing the amount for free-delivery service to \$4,000,000. The committee on public lands was directed to report whether the grant to the Lake Superior & Portage Lake Canal company is liable to forfeiture. **Washington City, March 14.**—In the Senate, Plumb called up the joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, in co-operation with the authorities of Kansas. Sherman stated that the people of Illinois and other States were becoming alarmed, and argued that the appropriation should not be confined to Kansas. Cullom thought \$25,000 should be set aside, and at once Sherman's question was a national one, and he favored action by the general government. Geary defended the measure as a constitutional one, and argued that citizens of States could not be deprived of their property without due process of law. Ingalls explained that a large proportion of the cattle in Kansas were not owned by the people. Geary said that contagion was spreading over the country while senators discussed constitutional principles. Bayard thought the government could not enter the States and kill and pay for diseased cattle. An adjournment to Monday was taken.

The House, in committee of the whole, discussed for hours the bill granting a pension of \$2,500 per year to the sole surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, the objection being that the precedent would establish a claim pension list, and finally struck out the enabling clause, by a vote of 129 to 60. The speaker presented a communication from the secretary of war, asking the appropriation of \$220,000 for the erection in San Francisco of additional buildings for the military headquarters. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

Washington City, March 15.—In the House the morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into committee of the whole, Blount in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill, and worked at it all day. An attempt to strike out the provision that land grant railroads shall carry mails for 50 per cent. of the price of other mail routes was defeated, but a substitute was adopted including the Union Pacific systems and declaring that no right now existing in favor of the United States shall be impaired by the present legislation. A long debate took place over the appropriation for the star-route service, but without action the committee rose, and after placing on the calendar a bill for the sale of the lands granted to aid in the construction of a road from the Central Pacific, in California, to Portland, Ore., the House adjourned.

The Indian chief Sitting Bull, visiting St. Paul with Agent McLaughlin, expresses surprise at seeing so many houses on top of each other.

Look Out for Dynamite.—Washington City, March 13.—Attorney General Brewster, by direction of the president, has sent a circular letter to all United States marshals and district attorneys, calling their attention to the report that "certain persons are aiding in the perpetration of heinous crimes, by shipping large quantities of explosives dangerous in the highest degree to life and property." No proof, the letter states, has been adduced that the president is founded in his belief that the honor of the nation, however, requires that it should not be open to the imputation, unfounded though it may be, of the slightest appearance of tolerating such crimes, whether committed against our people or those of other countries. The attention of these officers is therefore called to those sections of the revised statutes which regulate the shipment of explosives and the punishment of those who violate these laws, and they are instructed to be diligent in their efforts to prevent the offenses described, and to detect and prosecute those who have or may commit them.

The Crops.—Chicago, March 13.—The Tribune has reports from various points in this State, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Kansas which indicate that the winter wheat crop is in good average condition. The recent sudden thaw of this week has done little harm, but, generally speaking, the wheat farmers throughout the States are hopeful.

ENR, Pa., March 13.—Great excitement prevails at Sharpsville over the fight between the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad and the Pennsylvania company on one side and the Pennsylvania railroad on the other. The latter, in order to compel the former to give them a certain patronage, refused to allow a certain crossing. The Pennsylvania people laid a track and a struggle for its possession ensued, during which one of the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad was slightly injured. The sheriff of Mercer county has possession, and both parties are held off pending an injunction.

Our Strained Relations with Germany.—LONDON, March 13.—The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent sends the report we found in the London Standard, in which a measure was introduced to dispose of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in the same State. Three hours were spent in debate on the Mexican treaty, in secret session, and there is every probability of speedy action on the document.

The Children of the Desert.—ST. PAUL, March 13.—Additional particulars of Gen. Graham's defeat of Osman Digma have been received. The Southerners, who fought with the utmost readiness, rushed in hordes upon the Second brigade square, causing the Sixty-fifth foot to waver and fall back upon the main line, throwing them into confusion.

It has transpired that the demoralization of the Sixty-fifth regiment was checked by a few scores of marines and Highlanders, who retired back to their original position. The confidence which these men inspired materially assisted in restoring order.

Cairo, March 13.—Gen. Gresham telegraphs that over 2,000 of the rebels were slain in his recent engagement. The English loss was five officers and 105 men killed, and eight officers and 103 men wounded. The enemy numbered 10,000 or 12,000 men. A battle was fought on the 11th inst. Osman Digma went to a holy spot twenty miles away from the scene of the conflict to pray. LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Suakin says that the English troops will probably proceed to open the road to Berber. Friendly sheiks who have been in consultation with the English declare they are unable to guarantee the security of the trade routes without English help. A dispatch from Suakin says that the English troops will probably proceed to open the road to Berber. Friendly sheiks who have been in consultation with the English declare they are unable to guarantee the security of the trade routes without English help.

The Week's Failures.—NEW YORK, March 14.—The week's business failures throughout the country, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were as follows: For the United States, 174; for Canada, the province, 43; total, 217, as compared with 275 during last week. The decrease is principally in the western, middle and New England States.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tuesday, March 11.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, has taken out a patent to erect an eleven-story structure in that city.

Gen. Grant held a reception in his parlor in the hotel at Fort Monroe. His arrival was honored by the firing of a national salute.

A snowslide half a mile wide in the Little Cottonwood, Friday, swept away the works of the New Emma mine and killed twelve persons.

A great assemblage at Treviolo witnessed the driving of the last spike in the Mexican Central railroad, making a continuous line from the capital to the Rio Grande.

Wednesday, March 12.

Willard's portrait of Wendell Phillips will be presented to Harvard college by Joseph Cook.

The treaty of peace between Chili and Peru has been ratified by the Peruvian constituent assembly.

Several fashionable churches in the east are considering the propriety of charging admission the same as theatres.

The British training-ship Warspite has rescued 50,000 children from poverty and degradation and trained them for the sea.

Twenty-seven clearing-houses report \$1,250,928,053 clearances the past week, showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year exceeding 21.6 per cent.

Active preparations are being made at Dodge City, Kan., for the convention of the Western Kansas Stock-Growers' association, beginning April 2. The association owns 45,000 head of cattle, and leading cattle-men throughout the union will attend the gathering.

Thursday, March 13.

The Senate has ratified the Mexican treaty by a vote of 41 to 20.

The Massachusetts house has passed the bill punishing water-bearers by flogging.

The manufacture of perfumes from local grown flowers is becoming an extensive industry in Florida.

Capt. Sumner, of the Salvation army at Newport, Conn., was the chief of police for \$12,000 for false arrest.

At the Kennel club exhibition in New Haven 400 dogs are shown, three of them being valued at \$5,000 each.

Sitting Bull is being taken to Minneapolis, Minn., to see something of life among the whites.

There were twelve victims of the recent avalanche at Woodstock, Colo., the bodies of ten of whom have been recovered.

Fred Douglass, although a constant attendant on the woman suffrage convention in Washington, was quietly ignored on account of his recent marriage, notwithstanding his life was always prominent in the cause.

Friday, March 14.

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Monday, March 17.

Lieut. Harbor, of Jeannette fame, is visiting Mrs. Garfield in Cleveland.

Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, will start for the City of Mexico on the 18th inst.

Estimates place the cattle drive from Texas the coming season in excess of 300,000 head.

Children employed in the lace-making schools in Belgium work twelve hours, and sometimes earn 6 cents a day.

France of all European countries has the largest percentage of doctors to the population, 38.5 to every 100 inhabitants; Switzerland, with 23.55, stands second; Germany third, with 20.0; Denmark fourth, with 15.40; England fifth, with 8.83.

Minister James Russell Lowell wouldn't or couldn't keep the rectorship of St. Andrew's, and so the university, which is bound to give him something, is about to confer upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., which he has already received from Harvard.

The Sultan has agreed to grant a franchise to the International Navigation syndicate, recently organized in London, which proposes to cut a deep-water canal from the sea of Tiberias to the gulf of Akabah by the route of the Red sea. The canal, if constructed, will be a formidable rival of the Suez waterway. The difficulties in the way, however, are formidable. The cost would be enormous.

One of the eight original portraits of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, has been forwarded from Salem, N.C., in a good state of preservation.

The first through train from the City of Mexico left on the 15th inst., bearing A. J. Cassatt and General Manager Robinson in private coaches. Limited traffic will commence next month, and express trains with Pullman cars will be started May 1.

A New York dispatch states that Henry Villard, ex-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, has very recently made a big deal in Oregon real estate, having purchased a tract of land at Portland for \$45,000 and disposed of one-seventh of it for \$300,000.

Tiller, the St. Louis express robber, made an unsuccessful attempt to get away from the first escape. He succeeded in making his way to the ladies ordinary of the Lindis hotel, where he was held under arrest, but was captured by an officer and locked in prison.

The fact is just becoming known through the northwest that three local railroads now in process of construction are to form an all-line route for the Burlington between Chicago and St. Louis and St. Paul. The right of way has been obtained for the whole distance except at Prairie du Chien and vicinity.

Bismarck on the Lasker Incident.—LONDON, March 14.—A Berlin dispatch says that in the course of his speech concerning the Lasker resolution, Prince Bismarck excitedly asked: "Am I to be the victim of my own party?" He added that Dr. Hahnke, the Progressive who, during the debate, has defended the action of the house of representatives, might propose that the reichstag thank that body. The prince, says the correspondent, seemed but the shadow of his former self. He was greatly excited, and his varying expression betrayed pain, sorrow and anger. The Times editorially declares that Bismarck's reasoning in regard to the Lasker matter is irretrievable, though his action is ungraceful.

The Mexican Treaty.—WASHINGTON, March 12.—The action of the Senate in ratifying with but one vote to spare the Mexican treaty makes it certain that the experiment of reciprocity with what is frequently called "the sister republic" is to be tried on a small scale and for a short time. Members of the house insisted on the right of their body to have something to say about a treaty which affected the revenue, but the treaty itself the house has no intention of interposing objections. The Mexican Senate is anxious to ratify the treaty more for political than economic reasons.

Secession in Canada.—TORONTO, March 13.—Manitoba having threatened secession from Canada, for the usurpation of the provincial railway and other rights by the Dominion, the government of Ontario seems inclined to follow suit. In the Ontario legislature, Hon. William Pardee, commissioner of crown lands of Ontario, said that the province had constructed something like 2,000 miles of railway at a cost of about \$14,000,000, and now the Dominion government contends that it has the right to seize and control those roads.

The Carpenter Trial.—PETERSBURG, Ill., March 13.—The Carpenter trial presentation was not through until the case was far, and the defense on the part of the witnesses put on the stand to prove that Carpenter and Zura were seen together in a buggy on the night of the murder, and that they were the only ones who saw the party, and their testimony was weakened by the cross-examination. No material feature has developed, and the case looks now as though an acquittal would end it.

Anarchists Arrested.—VIENNA, March 13.—Thirty-six anarchists, including two editors, have been arrested here. The police are seeking for a Socialist emissary from Switzerland, who is supposed to have plotted the bomb explosion at the Viennese parliament.

The Markets.—CHICAGO, March 13.

Holger & McIntyre's circular of 13th inst. gives the following prices: Wheat—May, opened 90 1/2, closed 90 1/2; June, opened 88 1/2, closed 88 1/2; July, opened 86 1/2, closed 86 1/2; Corn—May, opened 57 1/2, closed 57 1/2; June, opened 55 1/2, closed 55 1/2; July, opened 53 1/2, closed 53 1/2; Pork—May, opened 11 3/4, closed 11 3/4; June, opened 11 1/2, closed 11 1/2; Lard—May, opened 10 1/2, closed 10 1/2; June, opened 10 1/4, closed 10 1/4.

Live Stock.—The Union stock yards reports the following range of prices: Hogs—Quality poor; market fairly active; good to choice lots firm at 5c advance, and all sold; porks lot and unchanged; \$5.50@5.70; light, \$5.50@5.75; rough packing, \$5.50@5.75; heavy packing, and shipping lots, \$5.50@5.75; Market rather quiet; values unchanged; common to fancy steers, \$5.00@5.25; bulk, \$4.50@5.00; butcher stock, \$4.50@5.00; \$2.15@2.50, mostly at \$2.75@3.00; stockers in excessive supply.

Produce.—Firm; no change; creamery, 33¢; good dairy, 20¢; fair to choice, 10¢; 15¢; Eggs—Scarcely and higher; fresh-laid, 22¢; old, 18¢; butter, \$1.00@1.10; \$2.15@2.50, mostly at \$2.75@3.00; stockers in excessive supply.

Wheat—Advanced 1/4¢ at the open market; later, lower, and the improvement; trade dull; No. 1 white, nominal. No. 2 red April, \$1.00@1.05; May, \$1.10@1.15; June, \$1.15@1.20; Corn—No important change; moderate trading; future, 61¢@62¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 36¢@37¢; Pork—Quiet and lower; spot, mess, \$11.50@11.75; Lard—A trifle better; quiet; rendered, 9¢@9 1/2¢.

St. Louis, March 13.

Wheat—Lower and slow; No. 2 red, \$1.10@1.15; No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.20; Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.00@1.05; No. 1 white, \$1.05@1.10; Oats—No. 2 white, 38¢; No. 1 white, 40¢; Pork—Quiet and lower; spot, mess, \$11.50@11.75; Lard—A trifle better; quiet; rendered, 9¢@9 1/2¢.

New York, March 13.

Wheat—Advanced 1/4¢ at the open market; later, lower, and the improvement; trade dull; No. 1 white, nominal. No. 2 red April, \$1.00@1.05; May, \$1.10@1.15; June, \$1.15@1.20; Corn—No important change; moderate trading; future, 61¢@62¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 36¢@37¢; Pork—Quiet and lower; spot, mess, \$11.50@11.75; Lard—A trifle better; quiet; rendered, 9¢@9 1/2¢.

St. Paul, March 13.

Wheat—Advanced 1/4¢ at the open market; later, lower, and the improvement; trade dull; No. 1 white, nominal. No. 2 red April, \$1.00@1.05; May, \$1.10@1.15; June, \$1.15@1.20; Corn—No important change; moderate trading; future, 61¢@62¢; Oats—Dull and shade lower; western, 36¢@37¢; Pork—Quiet and lower; spot, mess, \$11.50@11.75; Lard—A trifle better; quiet; rendered, 9¢@9 1/2¢.

Chicago, March 13.

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Chicago, March 13.

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